The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,485.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BUSHEER, 792 tons, 130 H. P., Commander C. G. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on the 15th March 1870, at noon.

	March 1870		March.
Leave Bombay	15	Leave Galle	23
„ Rutnagherry	16	„ Negapatam	26
„ Vingorla	16	„ Pondicherry	27
„ Carwar	17	„ Madras	30
„ Mangalore	18		April.
„ Cannanore	19	„ Coconada	1
„ Calicut	19	„ Vizagapatam	2
„ Beypore	19	„ Bimlipatam	2
„ Cochin	20	„ Gopalpore	3
„ Tuticorin	21	„ False Point	4
„ Colombo	22	Arrive Calcutta	5

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship COMORIN, 453 Tons, 80 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on the 21st March 1870, at noon.

Up.	March	Down.	April.
Leave Bombay	21	Leave Bussorah	8
„ Kurrachee	25	„ Mahomerah	8
„ Guadur	26	„ Fao	8
„ Muscat	29	„ Bushire	10
„ Bunder Abbas	31	„ Linga	12
„ Linga April	1	„ Bunder Abbas	14
„ Bushire	4	„ Muscat	16
„ Fao	5	„ Guadur	18
„ Mahomerah	5	„ Kurrachee	20
Arrive Bussorah	6	Arrive Bombay	23

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam ship MARTABAN, 115 tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on the 14th March 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

CARWAR TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Via Suez Canal.

THE first class Steam Ship LADY CLIVE, 804 tons register, 100 Horse Power, expected at Carwar about the first week in April, will load as above.

For Freight, &c., apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer TILLY, Captain Hanna, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 12th instant, at 4 P. M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 7th March, 1870.

ITALIAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY RUBATTINO.

(Direct service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa. Cargo also booked to all other Mediterranean Ports with transhipment at Genoa.)

THE Steam Ship Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, intend to ESTABLISH a regular LINE of STEAMERS, between the above named Italian Port and Bombay, and with this view have already despatched to this port the first-class Steamer AFRICA, 1,500 tons, Captain Douzeo, expected to arrive here in about a fortnight.

This steamer will accordingly be despatched hence on or about the 31st instant, with first and second class passengers and general cargo to the following ports, viz. Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms under the Company's Floating Policy on goods shipped by their own Steamers.

For further particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 1st March 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£25	£15
„ Suez	£40	£22-10
„ Port Said	£42	£24
„ Marseilles	£56	£36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-Ship ASIE, 1,200 tons, Captain Lapierre, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 29th March, and will be followed by the EUROPE, Captain Martino, to sail about the 3rd May next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 8th March, 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship OBERON, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective goods without delay; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain Towell will not be responsible for the conditions of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents for the ship Oberon.

THE DUKE'S VISIT.—Well adapted for the illumination of Streets, Triumphal Arches, Houses, Compounds, Trees, etc., stock received by yesterday's Mail from Paris, ready for delivery to-morrow— LANTERNES VENETIENNES BALLOONS, SOLEILS, &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34., } of Wines,
Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, Captain R. Steyskal, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 9th April, and will be followed by the new Steamer APIS, 1,400 tons, on or about the 1st May.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE: First Class £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medows Street.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT via SUEZ CANAL.

THE A. I. Steamer FIRE QUEEN, 796 tons register, 180 Horse Power, Wm. Day, Commander, has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and will be despatched hence about 20th instant.

For freight, passage, and further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th March 1870.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—This Ice House will be CLOSED at 10 o'clock A.M. on SATURDAY, the 12th instant.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Ice House will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 10 o'clock A.M.

A man will be kept in attendance during the day and night as usual to supply Ice in cases of sickness on Doctors' Certificates.

Parties desiring Ice should forward their orders before 10 o'clock of that day.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.

NOTICE is hereby given, that THUCKER NANJEE MORARJEE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Mortgagee of the undermentioned property, has, with the consent of Sha CUSTOORCHUND ROYCHUND, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the Mortgagor of the said property, contracted to sell to MEMON JOOSUB HAJEE AHMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, the undermentioned property:—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate in Coppersmith Street, on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-seven square yards or thereabouts, and which said piece of land, hereditaments, and premises are bounded as follows:—On the east by the sweepers' passage, on the west by the Coppersmith Road, on the north partly by a passage separating the said premises from the adjoining premises of Goolam Mohideen and others and partly by the said premises of Goolam Mohideen and others, and on the south by the house of Khooshal Jeeva, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 564, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 33.

All persons claiming to have any interest thereon, either by way of mortgage, lease, agreement in the nature of a lease, or by inheritance or otherwise, are required to furnish to the undersigned, at their office, particulars of such claims within 14 days from this date, at the expiration of which time the purchase is to be completed. And any person having claim who shall not have so furnished particulars thereof will be deemed to have waived the same.—Dated this 8th day of March 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

LIQUEURS AND CREMES

Of the finest qualities, and from the first shippers only.

ABSINTHE, DE FURSLENTHUM. NEUENBURG	per doz.	23 0	26 0
Do. do. do.	each	2 0	2 8
CHARTRUSE	Pints, each	2 4	2 8
Do.	do. per doz.	25 0	28 0
CHERRY BRANDY, PETER HEERING'S ORIGINAL COPENHAGEN	Qts. each	2 6	2 12
Do. do do.	Pts. „	1 4	1 8
CURACAO, WYNAND FOCKINK'S of AMSTERDAM, White or Red, in stone bottles	Qts. each	3 0	3 8
Do. do. do.	Pts. „	1 12	2 0
CURACAO, BOORD AND SON'S of LONDON (very fine)	Qts. „	3 8	4 0
CURACAO, WHITE & Co.'s CELEBRATED CURACAO SHRUB	Qts. „	2 12	3 0
MARASCHINO, DI FRANCESCO DRIOLI, DI ZARA (the original)	Qts. each	4 8	5 0
Do.	Pts. „	2 12	3 0
MARASCHINO, BOORD AND SON'S (very fine)	Qts. „	3 8	4 0
CREME DE CITRONELLE, a very delicately flavoured Liqueur, Boord and Son's	Qts. each	3 8	4 0
CREME DE NOYEAU (Creme de Martinique) BOORD AND SON'S, very fine	Qts. each	3 8	4 0
CREME DE NOYEAU, FORESTIER'S, OF BORDEAUX	„ „	2 8	3 6
CREME DE NOYEAU, WYNAND FOCKINK'S		3 0	3 8
Do. do.	Pts. „	1 12	2 0
CREME DE LA ROSE, FORESTIER'S	Qts. each	2 8	3 [illegible]
CREME DE LA ROSE, WYNAND FOCKINK'S		3 0	3 8
Do. do.	Pts. „	1 12	2 0
CREME DE VANILLE, FORESTIER'S	Qts. each	2 8	3 0
CREME DE VANILLE, WYNAND FOCKINK'S		3 0	3 8
Do. do.	Pts. „	1 12	2 0
VERMOUTH DE NOILLY, PRAT & CIE	per doz.	18 0	21 0
Do. do.	each	1 12	2 0
CHAMPAGNE PUNCH	Bottles. each	3 0	3 8
MILK PUNCH, Concentrated Essence of	Pts. each	1 12	2 0
RUM PUNCH, do. do	„ „	1 12	2 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,

GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee ...... Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

THURSDAY, 10th MARCH 1870.

A NIGHT IN IRELAND.

GREAT SUCCESS
AND SECOND TIME
OF
LOVER'S GREAT IRISH DRAMA
OF
RORY O'MORE.

GREAT DRAMATIC TREAT.

GRAND NIGHT
OF
DRAMA AND FARCE.

The Curtain will rise at 9 o clock precisely to Samuel Lover, Esq.'s Great Irish Drama,

RORY O'MORE.

Rory O'More, (with Song, "Low Backed Car")	Mr E D Haygarth
De Lacy	Mr F H Pollock
Scrubbs	Mr O Deering
De Welskin	Mr H Richardson
Colonel Thunder	Mr S Herberte
Shan Dhu	Mr W South
Pierre	Mr Cull
Flannerty	Mr Hardinge
Bill Jones	Mr James
Solomon	Mr W Burton
Kathleen (with Song, "Last Rose of Summer")	Mrs H Richardson
Mary O'More (with Songs, Kathleen Mavourneen," and "The Hour before Day"—composed by Signor Zelman)	Miss Waddy Deering
Widow O'More	Miss Arden
Betty } Nelly }	Miss Fanny Wiseman
Mrs Doyle	Miss Morton

The Evening's Performance will conclude with the Laughable Farce, entitled,

THE SECRET.

Dupuis	Mr F H Pollock
Volaire	Mr W South
Thomas	Mr E D Haygarth
Porter	Mr O Deering
Cecile	Miss Waddy Deering
Angelica	Miss Fanny Wiseman

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 11th MARCH,
THE DUKE'S ARRIVAL.

THE MINSTRELS
AND
BLACK-EYED SUSAN,
FOR THE
BENEFIT
OF
Mr. W. SOUTH.

NOTICE.—The PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 11th and 12th instant.

A. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 9th March 1870.

NOTICE.—THE WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY will not DELIVER ICE after 10 o'clock A.M., on the occasion of the VISIT of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE of EDINBURGH on SATURDAY, the 12th instant.

FARNHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, on board the Ship PRINCE OSCAR, a new BOAT, 18 feet long, with SAIL and AWNING complete. Also a young NEWFOUNDLAND DOG: to be seen on board the Ship. Apply to Messrs. BYRAMJEE & MERWANJEE.

4, Nesbit Lane.

TO LET, from 1st ~~April next, two HOUSES~~ on Malabar Hill, close to the Police Station, viz. No. 21, called JAMSET BAUGH, now in the occupation of Dr. Eccles, and No. 22, called DURRANEE MAHAL, occupied by Cursetjee Nowrojee, Esq.—For particulars apply at No. 19, Malabar Hill, to Mr. BOMANJEE JAMSETJEE MOOLLAH.

13th March 1870.

CHAMPAGNE.

JUST LANDED, a small consignment of Dry and Pale CHAMPAGNE, direct from Rheims, and never before imported into this country.

With a view to its introduction here it is put up at nearly cost price, namely, Rs. 35 per case containing one dozen Quarts, and Rs. 36 per case containing two dozens Pints. Sample bottle at Rs. 3½ qts. and Rs. 1¾ pt., to be had of Messrs. MERWANJEE & Co., No. 5, Church Gate Street.

Terms—Cash only.

In the matter of VUSSONJEE RUNCHODE, who carried on business in partnership with Dwarkadas Dayal under the Name and Firm of VUSSONJEE RUNCHODE, Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors of the above Estate are hereby required to SEND in their CLAIMS within fourteen days from this day, at the office of the undersigned.—Dated this 9th March 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for Insolvents.

CARWAR COMPANY (Limited.)—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the CARWAR COMPANY (Limited), held on TUESDAY, the 8th March 1870, at 4 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, the following Special Resolutions, which had previously been proposed and carried unanimously at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 22nd February 1870, were confirmed by an unanimous vote of the Shareholders present:—

1st. That Article 35 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out the word "Fourteen" and inserting in its place the word "Ten" as the number of days' notice to be given of a Meeting of the Company.

2nd. That Article 49 of the Articles of Association be amended by striking out the word "Five" and inserting in its place the word "Three" as the number of Directors of the Company.

3rd. That Article 58 of the Articles of Association be amended by inserting the words "By the other Directors such appointment by them to be confirmed" between the words "up" and "at" in the said Article.

4th. That Article 75 of the Articles of Association be amended by striking out the word "Returns" and inserting in its place the word "Income."

5th. That Article 98 of the Articles of Association be amended by striking out the words "With the consent and by the order of a General Meeting, but not otherwise."

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 9th March 1870. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JEEWUNBAEE, widow, the Executrix under the Will of the late Rustomjee Nowrojee, commonly known as Rustomjee Nowrojee Adamson and Major More, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, hath contracted and agreed to SELL all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, situate at Byculla, in the island of Bombay, on the north side of the Bellasis Road; containing by admeasurement 16,857 square yards and 4 feet, a little more or less; bounded on the south by the Bellasis Road, on the west partly by a private road leading to the Race Course and the compound of the Byculla Club and partly by part of the Race Course and partly by land in the occupation of the Trustees of the Byculla Club, on the north by land in the occupation of Mahomed Tellee, and on the east partly by land and premises in the occupation of Rustomjee Dossabhoy and Mahomed Bawker and partly by part of the Race Course and partly by land in the occupation of Sorabjee Lalla, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses, assessed under Nos. 9, 10, and 12, and now in the occupation of Frederick Rowland, James Dodds, and Charles F. Cooper, as tenants thereof, and also the Stables assessed under Nos. 11 and 13; the former held by the said James Dodds, and all other out-houses, erections and buildings standing thereon. All persons having any claim or demand on the said property, by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which time the sale will be completed, and all claims preferred shall be considered as null and void.—Dated this 9th day of March 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S RECEPTION FUND.

THE following SUBSCRIPTIONS have been PAID into the New Bank of Bombay:—

	Rs.
H. H. Aga Khan	2,500 0
The Hon'ble Munguldas Nuthoobhoy	2,000 0
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart	2,000 0
Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Esq.	1,000 0
Messrs Cullianjee Sewjee and Co.	1,000 0
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	750 0
Hon'ble S. Mansfield	500 0
Moorarjee Goculdass, Esq.	500 0
Tapidas Vurzdass, Esq.	500 0
Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.	500 0
Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.	500 0
Muncherjee Framjee Cama, Esq.	300 0
Messrs. Robinson & Co.	250 0
Culiandas Kirparam, Esq.	250 0
Tarachund Gunsamdas Shitaram, Esq.	200 0
Govindas Raghunath, Esq.	200 0
Jehsiram Kisunram, Esq.	200 0
The Bombay Mechanics' Building Company (Limited)	200 0
Ruttonjee Eduljee, Esq.	100 0
C. Currey, Esq.	100 0
Messrs. Pelly & Co.	100 0
Savuklal Vizlal, Esq.	100 0
Ramchandra Luxumonjee, Esq.	100 0
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirvai, Esq.	100 0
J. B. Peile, Esq.	100 0
Narayan Crustna Laud, Esq.	100 0
W. Laing, Esq.	100 0
Hazarimul Nursingdas, Esq.	100 0
F. Stanger Leathes, Esq.	100 0
Messrs. Forbes & Co.—further subscription	100 0
F. R. S. Wyllie, Esq.	90 0
Officers, H. M.'s County Jail	50 0
Pelaselal Chunelal, Esq.	50 0
Rao Saheb Vishwanath N. Mandlik	50 0
C. Fox, Esq.	50 0
J. Macpherson, Esq	50 0
Byramjee Dadabhoy, Esq	30 0
Janardhun Gopal, Esq.	25 0
Captain Hector	20 0
D. Adams, Esq	20 0
	Rs. 14,985 4
Amount previously advertised	Rs. 41,812 10
Grand Total	Rs. 56,797 14

Such of the Subscribers as have NOT YET PAID the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS are requested to do so without FURTHER DELAY.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
President Reception Committee.

Bombay, 9th March 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARVEY'S NATIONAL CIRCUS

ON THE ESPLANADE.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 10th MARCH.

THE GREAT EQUESTRIAN
AND
GYMNASTIC TROUPE,
AND
THE TRAINED HORSES,
IN THEIR
WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES.

The following Artists will appear:

MADAME HENRIQUES,
THE TWO LITTLE BOYS
JOHNNY AND FRANK,
Mr. FRANK STEBBIN,
Mr. JOHN LUPROIL,
Mr. JAMES LUPROIL,
Mr. ROBERT HILLIER,
Mr. ALEXANDER HENDERSON,
Mr. H. WILSON,
THE EQUINE STAR,
GREY LEG,
AND
THE EDUCATED HORSES.

Doors open 8-15; commencing at 9 o'clock.

ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA.—A complete set in eleven double vols. and quarto half bound morocco, second-hand but in good condition, now for sale at Rs. 100 cash, the original cost in England being £15.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FREEMASONRY.—A few Masonic works are now on sale as under, at Ten Annas per Shilling.

	Rs.
Claret's Craft Freemasonry, with lock and key	20 0
——— and Royal Arch ditto	32 0
Oliver's Antiquities of Freemasonry	6 12
——— History of Initiation	6 12
——— Symbol of Glory	6 12
——— Revelations of a Square	6 4
——— Freemason's Treasury	4 12
——— Theocratic Philosophy of Freemasonry	4 8
——— Origin of the Royal Arch	4 4
——— Book of the Lodge	3 4
——— Mirror for the Johannite Masons	3 4

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

FORBES'S HINDUSTANI-ENGLISH DICTIONARY in the Persian Character, with the Hindi words in Nagari also; and an English-Hindustani Dictionary in the English Character; both in one volume. By Duncan Forbes. Royal 8vo. ...... Rs. 26-4

FORBES'S HINDUSTANI GRAMMAR, with Specimens of Writing in the Persian and Nagari Characters, Reading Lessons, and Vocabulary. 8vo. ...... Rs. 6-12

FORBES'S HINDUSTANI MANUAL, containing a Compendious Grammar, Exercises in Translation, Dialogues, and Vocabulary, in the Roman Character. 18mo. ...... Rs. 2-4

FORBES'S BAGH O BAHAR, in the Persian Character, with a complete Vocabulary. Royal 8vo. ...... Rs. 7-12

FORBES'S BAGH O BAHAR, in English, with Explanatory Notes, illustrative of Eastern Character. 8vo. ...... Rs. 5

FORBES'S BAITAL PACHISI or, "Twenty-five Tales of a Demon," in the Nagari Character, with a complete Vocabulary. Royal 8vo. ...... Rs. 5-12

FORBES'S BAGH O BAHAR, with Vocabulary, in the English Character. 12mo. ...... Rs. 3-4

FORBES'S ARABIC GRAMMAR, intended more especially for the use of young men preparing for the East India Civil Service, and also for the use of self-instructing students in general. Royal 8vo. ...... Rs. 11-4

FORBES'S ARABIC READING LESSONS, consisting of Easy Extracts from the best Authors, with Vocabulary. Royal 8vo cloth ...... Rs. 9-8

EASTWICK'S BAITAL PACHISI, interlinear translation with text in both Persian, Arabic and Nagari Character ...... Rs. 10 8

FORBES'S PERSIAN GRAMMAR ...... Rs. 7 12

RICHARDSON'S PERSIAN, ARABIC & ENGLISH Vocabulary ...... Rs. 10 0

CATAFAGA'S ARABIC DICTIONARY ...... Rs. 25 0

BENFEY'S SANSKRIT DICTIONARY ...... Rs. 32 0

And many others in various Languages.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FANCY BON BONS,

Preserves, &c., &c., for decoration of the dessert table.

CARLSBAD SUGAR WAFERS
of the original choice manufacture.

(Bon Bon Cossaques) in bottles or by the pound.

CHINA PRESERVES,
in Jars, of the finest quality.

CHOCOLATES;
the "Rosebuds" in character wrappers, &c., &c.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS;
of assorted kinds, in bottles.

DRAGEES BON BONS,
filled with choice Liqueurs.

DRY FRUITS;
Almonds, Kent Filberts, Nuts, &c.

FRUITS IN SYRUP;
Figs, Greengages, Japanese Medlars,
Oranges (Green or Golden), Pears, Plums, &c., &c.

GINGER WAFERS,
by Huntley & Palmer.

MOTTO NUTS,
filled with miniature Bon Bons.

ORANGE AND LEMON BISCUITS,
by Huntley & Palmer.

ORANGE AND LEMON RINGS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

MR. WILLIAM MAITLAND is authorized to use the signature of our Bombay Firm, EWART, LATHAM, & Co., from this date.

ARBUTHNOT, EWART, & Co.

Liverpool, 1st February 1870.

WATSON'S BUILDING, ESPLANADE,
Grand Stand for the FIREWORKS.
Tickets Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 each.
Refreshments can be had on the Premises.

NOTICE.—Mr. W. J. H. BROWN has been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM from 1st January 1870.

JOHN S. ELMORE & Co.

8th March 1870.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 11th and 12th instant, on the occasion of the VISIT of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE of EDINBURGH to BOMBAY.

Bombay, 5th March 1870. J. HECTOR, Agent.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH.—BEAUTIFUL TRANSPARENCIES for the illumination FOR SALE may be seen at Khetwaddy 12th Lane, near Grant Road Theatre.

McLEOD, HORDEN & Co.

26th February 1870.

COLOURED FIRES, entirely free from smell. To illuminate the above may be had from

E. D. HAYGARTH,
Theatre Royal.

H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH.—A fine PORTRAIT of H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH on toned India paper engraved by William Holl after A. de Salome.

The original picture was exhibited in the Royal Academy of London, and was engraved by Royal command; it is the only engraved Portrait of H. R. H. in existence.

We have just received a few copies, and we can positively state that they are the only ones sent to India for sale.

Size of Picture 22 inches by 16 inches. They can be had either framed or unframed.

SOUNDY AND Co.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned up 2 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, from parties willing to undertake the Execution of Ordinary REPAIRS to the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at the Presidency for the Season 1870-71.

The Survey Reports and Estimates of the repairs can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during office hours.

The Tenders should be accompanied with a deposit at Rupees 2½ per cent, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of parties whose offers will be accepted evading or delaying to sign their Indentures.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 4th March 1870

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on the occasion of the VISIT of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 11th and 12th instant:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on THURSDAY FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 17th, 18th and 19th instant, on account of the HOLI HOLIDAYS.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 7th March 1870.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

		Rs. a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0
BADHAM'S	„ Silk and Wool	9 8
BADHAM'S	„ Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ French Colored Shirts	65 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	„ White Shirts	60 0 „
BADHAM'S	„ Overland Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	„ Travelling Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	„ Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S	„ All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0
BADHAM'S	„ Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0
BADHAM'S	„ Serge Suits	40 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

		Rs. a.
GLOVES.	Ladies' "White and Black" Straw and Lavender and most fashionable Colours	2 12 per pair.
GLOVES.	Gent's White Straw and Lavender and the recent new shades	3 0 per pair.
HANDKERCHIEFS.	Ladies' Hem Stitched Cambric Handkerchiefs	10 to 15.
CAMBRIC.	Ladies' Printed Cambric for Morning Dresses	0 12 per yard.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
APOLLO HOUSE. BOMBAY.
By Appointment.
To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.
The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL MAYO, K.P.

SEASON 1870.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival, Overland, of special selections in their Departments for the above Season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine ditto ditto	18	to 21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25	
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	to 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	to 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do., Mixed Striped	21	to 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
BADHAM'S	Ditto Fancy Striped	23	
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	to 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	to 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	to 8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Wove Flax, or Prince of Wales Shirting, a new material, absorbing, and comfortable for the Rains	7	
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns	12	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	9	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	9½	
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60	to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45	
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55	to 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts each	7	to 30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3 0
	The Rotton Row	3 0
	The Bond Street	3 0
	The Latest Novelty	3 0
	The O. K. Thing	3 0
	The Baden Baden	3 0
	The Harrogate	3 0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to 30
BADHAM'S	Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	to 70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	to 30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	5	to 12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	to 16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5	to 6½
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	12	to 30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12	to 34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets		

HAT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs. as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland Eglington	Drab latest shape Tall	10 0
	Jerome Cantab Isis Derby Worthing Brighton	Drab and Black	7 8
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland Eglington	The new shape Extra quality	14 0
	Lincoln and Bennett's		16 0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S	Pall Mall per doz.	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ „ with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Belgium	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Shakspeare	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Regent	7 0
BADHAM'S	Indian	7 0
BADHAM'S	West End improved	7 0

BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Guyot's French Brace	2 8
	Ex Long India Rubber	3 0
	United Service	3 0
	Briddle Leather Belts	3 0
	Patent do. do.	3 0

BADHAM'S ANGOLAS RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS, { Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special White Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufacturers, and are specially selected for India.

BADHAM'S OVERLAND KIT. { The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every requisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.

ELLWOOD HELMETS. { Hunting, Shooting, Riding, Walking. } With patent inner-band, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.

BADHAM'S HELMETS. { The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside 18

BADHAM'S JEWELLERY.	Gold Solitaires, plain	15	to 30
	do do chased	15	to 30
	do do enameled	16	to 30
	Gold Sleeve Links	18	to 30
	do Shirt Studs	14	to 30
	do Collar Studs	8	to 10
	do Scarf Ring	10	to 15
	do Scarf Pins, latest novelties	10	to 30

A large assortment of Land's patent Solitaires and Studs, looks equal to solid Gold at half the price.

BADHAM'S LINENS.	Damask Napkins of all sizes	
	Damask Table Clocks to dine four to twenty	
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs	12½ to 25
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gold Border	6½ to 16½
	Gent's French Cambric Photos, a novelty	30

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.
Apollo House. Bombay.

MRS. LAKE'S

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

Orders from Out-stations must be Accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has JUST received Overland,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

as follows, viz:—

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, Straw Hats for Ladies and Children, Infant's Hoods, Hats, Cloaks, and Pelisses, Babies' Socks.

RICH SILKS, SATINS, and MOIRES, in all Colours. Black and White Silks.

GRENADINES, Tarlatons, Alpaca, Merinos, Linseys, Prints, Muslins, Crepes, Paramatta.

BLACK VELVET, for Dresses.

BALL DRESSES, in all the New Colours.

Satin and Velvet RIBBONS, in the New Colours.

VELVETEEN, SILK and SERGE JACQUETTES, LOOSE HOUSE JACQUETTES.

White and Colored PETTICOATS, Muslin and Tulle Bodices, ELIZABETHAN RUFFLES IN SETS.

New PARASOLS, BALL-ROOM FANS, Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Bridal Veils.

Embroidered White PETTICOATS.

GAUZE VEILS, in the New Colours.

BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL DRESSES, and BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES and WREATHS.

THE NEW LACE FLOUNCING.

The new Dress Improver, French Corsets, Stocking Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons.

Jet and Vulcanite Necklaces, Crosses, Chains, Watch Guards, Combs, Ear-rings and Brooches.

Plaited and Curled Chignons of all shades, Hair Nets.

Christy's Riding Hats for Ladies.

MOURNING of every description.

Buttons, Trimmings, Fringes, Linings, Laces, Blondes, Velvets, Wreaths, &c., in Great Variety.

KID GLOVES for Ladies and Gentlemen; Ladies' Boots, &c.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA.

December, 1869.

NOTICES.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, H. M. GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 17th, 18th and 19th instant, on account of HOLI HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th March 1870.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, H. M. GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, will be CLOSED, on the occasion of the VISIT of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 11th and 12th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Bombay, 5th March 1870. Secretary and Treasurer.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE

FOR
LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION, BROKERAGE, CONTRACT, LANDING and CLEARING, COMMISSION, &c., &c.
FRANCIS AZEVEDO,
No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort.

N.B.—Orders attended to promptly. Sufficient security furnished. Terms exceedingly moderate.

NOTICE.—TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The following has been received from the Office of the Director General of Telegraphs in India for the information of the Public:—

INDO-EUROPEAN MESSAGES.—It is optional with the public to indicate the route by which they desire messages to be despatched. This indication, if contained in the preamble of the message, will go free; if written in the body of the message, will be charged for. When no special route is prescribed by the sender the Indo-European Office at Kurrachee will (when the charges by the two routes, via RUSSIA and via TURKEY, are the same) give the preference to that route by which the latest dates have been received.

The charge to London is the same via TURKEY or via RUSSIA.

In reply to enquiries from the Director General's Office, the following has been received from Teheran:—

"All messages, however addressed, which are received in Teheran for transmission to Europe, are now sent by Siemens' line. The old Russian line still exists, but is only used when Siemens' line is interrupted in Russia. The old Russian line between Tabreez and Teheran is entirely superseded by Siemens' line.

LONDON MESSAGES ARE REPEATED ONLY AT TEHERAN, KERTCH, AND BERLIN."

By order,
M. FLEISCHER,
Assistant Superintendent in Charge.

Bombay, Telegraph Office, 8th March 1870.

RE FRANCIS TURNLY FARREL, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entituled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having Claim upon or against the Estate of FRANCIS TURNLY FARRELL, late of Hyde Lodge, Winchester, in the County of Hants, a Lieutenant-General in Her Majesty's Bombay Army, deceased, who died at Hyde Lodge, Winchester, aforesaid, on or about the 17th day of July 1869, and Letters of Administration of whose personal estate and effects (with the exemplification of the probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, issued out of the District Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate at Winchester, annexed) were on the 14th day of February 1870 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Henry Randall Cormack, of Bombay, British Merchant, a partner in the firm of Messieurs Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and one of the constituted attorneys of CAROLINE ANN FARRELL, widow, the relict of the said deceased, and WILLIAM MALCOLM LECKIE, two of the executors of the said last Will and Testament of the said Francis Turnly Farrell, deceased, are required on or before the 15th day of March 1870 to send to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, of Bombay, Solicitors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their claim upon or against the said estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to the said Caroline Ann Farrell and William Malcolm Leckie as such Executrix and Executor having regard to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said estate or having property of the deceased in their hands are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for said debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 15th February 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Solicitors, Bombay.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to THURSDAY the 17th instant, at one o'clock P.M., from parties wishing to SUPPLY a STEAMER (say 800 tons) or Sailing Vessel (say 1,100 tons) for TRANSPORT PURPOSES, to proceed to Kurrachee and back.

Tenders should specify a lump sum for each vessel for the trip. Ventilation to be cut and such Cabins, Fittings, &c., removed from the 'tween decks (as may be recommended by the Committee of Survey) and afterwards replaced solely at the expense of the Owners.

Fittings, Coal, Water and Provisions will be provided by Government, but such Water Casks and Tanks as may belong to the vessels should be available if required, and the tenders should specify to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

The vessel accepted will require to be docked (if necessary), ~~ballasted and~~

The expense attending Stamp Fees to be affixed to Charter-~~parties of vessels~~ taken up to be borne ~~by the agents of~~ Owners or Masters tendering.

The Agent for Transport will furnish any further necessary information to parties tendering.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any tender without assigning cause for so doing.

NOTICE.—The date for inviting Tenders referred to above has been altered from the 17th to the 14th instant at 1 P.M.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 1st March 1870.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description

SILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED an excellent assortment of GOLD KEYLESS REPEATERS, repeating the Hours, Half Hours, Quarters and Minutes.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON.
SUCCESSORS TO
Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	„ 125 each.
Do. „ 800 „	„ 100 „
American Union Scales	„ 30 „
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	„ 15 „
Do. 4 „	„ 10 „
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	„ 10 „
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	„ 6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, „	„ 6 „
Condensed Milk „	„ 12 „
American Cheese	„ 1 per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a consignment of superior CHAMPAGNE, "RUBIS" or "GRAND VIN de CABINET," manufactured by the known House of Jaques Goerg & Co., of Chalons.

This is the second consignment we received after a lapse of four years, the first consignment was universally approved. Price per doz. quarts Rs. 36.

Also few cases of celebrated Champagne by Binet Preuvre and fils, a Avize Prize Medaille d' or at the Exposition of 1865.

Price per doz. quarts Rs. 28.
„ „ „ pints „ 15.

Tamarind Lane, No. B. N. FRAMJEE & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the support of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the position we occupy on the market we are enabled to offer better value than our competitors in Bombay.

To Merchants and General Dealers our Terms will be found most liberal both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CLARETS.

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
1—Chateau Latour, or Mouton., Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan,	Black capsule, „	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Leoville,	Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Palmer,	Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Larose,	Yellow capsule, „	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
St. Julien,	Green capsule, „	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
Medoc, (Cantenac)	Red capsule „	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
Medoc,	White capsule, „	„ 13 8	
Sauterne,	Red capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto	„ 26 0	...
Macon, ditto	„ 21 0	...
Chablis, ditto	„ 22 0	...

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

Magnums, Finest Dry Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil, „	„ 36 0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver foil „	„ 32 0	„ 17 8
Good Sparkling, for Ball purposes } do. „	„ 27 0	„ 14 0

GERMAN WINES.

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	19 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	„ 32	17 8
Moselle. Still, Braunberger	„ 25	...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 42	17 0
„ „ Marcobrunner	„ 34	...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	...
„ „ Rudesheimer	„ 26	14 0
„ „ Hocheimer	„ 23	12 8

SHERRIES.

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavoured, soft, pale	„ 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. Blue seal, extra pale, and dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Brown seal, very pale, dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
do. White seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
East India Madeira, (one voyage) very choice	„ 33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1.—Old Crusted, choice	Rs. 36 0	
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full & fruity	„ 30 0	
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24 8	14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	„ 18 0	...

SPIRITS.

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale Black capsule	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale Yellow capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale, White capsule	„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„ 22
Whisky, 1st quality, ~~2nd quality~~	„ 21
„ „ Scotch	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„ 21

LIQUEURS,

The finest: cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara,	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	...

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne	Quarts, in Cases of	1 doz. each.
Do.	Pints do.	2 „
Moselle	Quarts do.	1 „

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, I. Cockburn and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well-known WINES—

Sherry, Fine Pale	Rs. 25 per doz.
„ do.	„ 27 „
„ Extra Pale	„ 25 „
Port, Superior	„ 26 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 26th October, 1869.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s	
Champagne, Quarts	Rs. 40 per doz.
Do. Pints	„ 20 „
Moselle, Quarts	„ 42 „
Brandy „	„ 30 „
Sherry „	„ 25 „
Claret „	„ 23 „
COYLE & Co.'s	
Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	„ 27 „
Port Wine of 1840 Vintage	„ 30 „
LARRONDE FRERES'	
St. Julien	„ 12 „
Margaux	„ 17 „
Chateau Leoville	„ 24 „
Old Cognac	„ 20 „
Superior Old Cognac	„ 25 „
DOMINGOS D'ALMEIDA SOARES'	
Port Wine of 1815 Vintage	„ 30 „
Do. 1847 do.	„ 24 „
J. J. RONALDSON & SONS'	
Sherry	„ 18 „

REMINGTON & Co.

WINES, &c.

The following successful bottlings of

BURGUNDY

are strongly recommended. Though cheap, they are too good for diluting.

Pommard	per doz. Rs. 18
Baune	„ „ 16

HOUSEHOLD CLARET
is extending its reputation.

Quarts ...... Rs. 9-8 per dozen.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

The Crown Brand, imported only by the undersigned, is as yet unapproached in the market notwithstanding severe competition.

Quarts ...... Rs. 36 Pints ...... Rs. 19

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s BRANDY.

No. 1 Rs. 38 and No. 2. Rs. 25.

SHERRY.

Club Sherry ...... Rs. 24

This brand—the only one at present on hand exclusive of Messrs. Kinloch & Co.'s—is mentioned with considerable approval at good tables.

For Messrs. KINLOCH & Co.'s Advertisement see "Times of India."

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(Late R. Todd & James.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited), Agents for the above well known Firm, HAVE ON SALE at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.—

	Per dozen.
CHAMPAGNE, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnums	Rs. 90
Do. do. do.	40
Do. do. do. Half Pints	12
Do. do. do. a Crown	33
MOSELLE, Sparkling 1st quality	36
Do. Fine do. Brand a Crown	30
HOCK, Sparkling, Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still, Red Seal	19
Do. Superior, Green Seal	46
SHERRY, Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden do.	29
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	30
CLARET, Light, Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red do. Pints	17
Do. do. Quarts	32
PORT, Black Seal	26
Do. do. Pints	14
BRANDY, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
OLD TOM, Red Seal	18
DRY GIN, Black Seal	18
CURACOA, Sweet or Dry	42
MARASCHINO	48

N. B.—Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual. Liberal discount for Wholesale Purchasers.

Elphinstone Circle, January, 1870.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

Wednesday Afternoon.

Market quiet without any Change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10p.ct.	Agra Bank	115
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	612½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	182½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,500
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	320
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,096	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India.	136
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,550
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,025
10,800	1,000	650	,,11-14	Do. New	650
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	172
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,005
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	255

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	750
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	1,635
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	660
800	500	all	...	Broach Mills	160
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1850
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,315
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	725
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,280
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,350

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	30 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,175
200	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	550
250	3,330	850	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	450
	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,300
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co	2,125
200	500	all	93½do.	Do. New	530
500	1,890	all	200do.	Colaba Press Co	8,200
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,100
150	8,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	9,100
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	875
206	6,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,650
1000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	700
1,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	220
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,500
220	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,759
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,450

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.8.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do. Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	790
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee-Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	315

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	560
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Shi Co.	100

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	19
25	34	...	Do. China	5
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	3
...			East India Bank's	15–16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5
150	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11½d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¾
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 days' sight	99¼
Madras	At sight	99¾
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	...

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112½
Five per cent	107½
Four per cent	95
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	102½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106½
5 years' do. do.	102½
Do. do. Market Rate	107½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-76

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—March 9.

Forster, Major-General, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Theobald, Captain, Brigade Major, on duty, from Kirkee.

Burnett, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.

Langtry, Captain, 15th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.

Bridge, Captain, Divisional Staff, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Kemball, Colonel, 24th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Poona.

Hunter, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 24th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Poona.

Grant, Lieutenant, 24th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Poona.

Langley, Assistant Surgeon, 24th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Poona.

Thoyts, Major, 24th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Poona.

Vincent, Ensign, 24th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Poona.

Jopp, Major-General, Divisional Staff, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Hawthorn, Captain, 24th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Poona.

Legeyt, Captain, 3rd Light Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.

Holley, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

Johnson, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

Whitla, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Biddulph, Lieutenant, 19th Hussars, on leave, from Cawnpore.

Blunt, Major, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—March 9.

Boxwell, Ensign, 1-5th Fusiliers, on duty, to Peshawur.

[illegible]nirk, Ensign, 41st Regiment, on duty, to Subathoo.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 8th Mar. 1870.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant H J S Yates, (8th Brigade) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant W Cotton, (19th Brigade) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

1st Foot (1st Battalion)—Lieutenant T A Mills, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Ensign A W Sheringham, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

5th Foot (1st Battalion)—Lieutenant E Drew, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

British Medical Service—Staff Assistant Surgeon J F Blake, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

24th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Colonel T Ross, to the Neilgherry Hills, or Western Coast, for four months, on medical certificate.

The following order is confirmed :—

12th Regiment N I—Regimental Order, dated 23rd February, directing Major E N Marsh, officiating Wing Officer, to officiate 2nd in Command in addition to his own duties, vice Major Bolton proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India, Mar. 5.*)

Home Department.

Lieutenant F. Currie, Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, to officiate as City Magistrate, Lucknow, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Chamberlain, or until further orders.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following arrangements in the Police Department of British Burmah, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd November 1869 :—

Captain R. Houghton, Superintendent, 5th grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Mr. W. H. Pattisson, Superintendent, 5th grade, officiating in the 3rd grade, to officiate in the 4th grade.

Mr J. Olive, Assistant Superintendent, officiating Superintendent, 5th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment.

Lieutenant R. W. E. Burrowes, District Superintendent of Police, 5th class, in the Central Provinces, to officiate as District Superintendent of the 4th class, vice Captain D. McNeill, who has been confirmed in that grade.

Lieutenant W. Freeth, 1st Assistant Superintendent, Coorg Revenue Survey, made over charge of the Survey Party to Lieutenant R. M. Clerk, 2nd Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, on the forenoon of the 1st February 1870.

The Reverend E. Kemble, Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, is permitted to resign the service from the 3rd March.

Foreign Department.

Lieutenant J. B. Watts, of the 1st Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 2nd Regiment Madras Native Infantry, a probationer for the Madras Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Subaltern in the 2nd Regiment of Central India Horse, in the room of Lieutenant E. E. Gibson, on sick leave to Europe, or until further orders.

Major R. A. Chadwick, officiating 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, is granted privilege leave of absence for thirty days, with effect from the 1st March 1870

Mr. J. Woodburn, C. S., is re-appointed to officiate as Assistant Settlement Officer, Fyzabad, with effect from the 18th December 1869.

Major General A. Fytche, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 7th April 1870, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The services of Major General C. T. Chamberlain, lately employed on special duty with His Highness the Maharaja Scindia, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. J. G. Cairns, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st grade in the Telegraph Department, is granted leave of absence, on medical certificate, to Europe, for twenty months, with subsidiary leave for seventeen days from the 21st February 1870, or subsequent date.

Financial Department.

Mr. C. R. Kiernander, Assistant Accountant General in British Burmah, is temporarily transferred in the same capacity to the North-Western Provinces.

Mr. R. B. Hamilton, one of the Assistant Accountants General in the North-Western Provinces, is appointed Assistant Accountant General in British Burmah.

Military Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Norman Perkins, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade, Punjab, is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for eighteen months.

Assistant Surgeon Archibald Fullerton Richmond, of the Medical Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs, for six months, embarking at Bombay.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant J. E. Sandeman, Staff Corps, General List, Infantry, to be Captain from 28th February 1870, in room of Captain (Major in Staff Corps) C. A. McDougall, Cadre of the late 4th European Regiment, retired.

Punjab Frontier Force,—5th Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant F. S. Carr, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to be Adjutant, vice Captain Bird, who vacates on promotion.

Captain G. C. Bird, Adjutant, to be 1st Squadron Subaltern, vice Lieutenant Carr, and to continue to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer until further orders.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twenty-six years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major John Richardson Auldjo,—28th February 1870.

Major Robert Davidson,—1st March 1870.

Surgeon George Sackville Sutherland, M.D., of the Medical Department, Sanitary Commissioner, Oude, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Punjab Frontier Force,—1st Punjab Cavalry.

Captain C. S. Maclean, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, to be Commandant, vice Colonel Hughes, appointed Brigadier Commandant of the Force.

Major E. P. W. Ripley, 2nd Squadron Officer, to be 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, vice Captain Maclean.

Captain G. Stewart, 3rd Squadron Officer, to be 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Major Ripley, and to continue to officiate as Commandant of Cavalry and Squadron Officer, Corps of Guides, until further orders.

Lieutenant R. C. Hutchinson, Adjutant, to be 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Captain Stewart.

Lieutenant J. R. B. Atkinson, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Hutchinson, and to continue, in addition to his other duties, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer during the period Captain Stewart may officiate in the Corps of Guides, or until further orders.

Lieutenant H. Dela M. Hervey, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to be 1st Squadron Subaltern, vice Lieutenant Atkinson.

Major (Major General) Henry Wylie Norman, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twenty-six years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 1st March 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Travis Radcliffe, of the Madras Cavalry, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the 1st December 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Captain Thomas Edward Vander Gucht, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 4th class, Central Provinces; Captain (Brevet Major) William Spottiswoode Trevor, V.C., of the Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Department of Public Works, Presidency Circle; and Captain Norman Macleod Thomas Horsford, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Oude,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant H. J. Barton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, who was appointed on probation as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, by G. G. O. dated 11th February 1869, having passed the prescribed departmental tests, is permanently attached to the Commissariat Department.

Public Works Department.

Mr. J. E. Greenwood is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Sub-Engineer of the 3rd grade and posted to Mysore.

Mr. J. H. Harding, Controller, Public Works Accounts, British Burmah, is allowed two years' leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. Alexander, Staff Corps, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, 2nd grade, is transferred from Central India to the North Western Provinces.

The following gentlemen, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the Forest Department of India, are posted to that department as Assistant Conservators of Forests, 3rd grade, in the Provinces mentioned opposite their names, with effect from the 1st October 1869 (the date of their covenants.)

They will be borne as Supernumeraries on the Establishments of the Provinces to which they are posted :—

Messrs. Alfred Pengelly and Framjee Rustomjee Dasai—to Sindh, to be employed under the Government of Bombay.

Mr. Louis Gavin,—to the Punjab.

Messrs. Walter Henman and Edward McArthur Moir,—to the North-Western Provinces.

Mr. John Kipper Hume,—to Burmah.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—9th March.

London...	Cotton	£1 17s 6d.	Nom. p. ton
	Casks	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.	
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.	
Havre.....	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland...	Steamers	£3 17s. 6d. to £4 5s. 0d.	
China ..	Steamer Cotton		
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, March 7.
	Calypso	Johnson	Newcastle, Oct. 6.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Nubia (s)	Wilkinson	Liverpool via Suez Canal.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship Triton, Rockat, to Malabar Coast.

Ship Hannah Law, Dawson, to Colombo.

Ship Camilia, Minto, to Rangoon.

Barque Moorhill, Stirling, to Siam and Bangkok.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.

Ship Evening Star, to Calcutta.

Ship Acacia, to Colombo.

Ship Iron Duck, to Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Mar. 1 Siclione Madeleine.Joubet .... Pondicherry

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 12th March, at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 18th March, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers, will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following date; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail :—

Friday .... March 18

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, AND THE STRAITS, HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers are closed as Indian Mail Packet, and Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns are forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company].

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is, about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Orientas Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes	After packet.
Overland Mail	Mar. 12th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	Mar. 18th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore	,,	,,	,,
Hongkong	,,	,,	,,
Australian Colonies	,, 18th.	,,	,,
Kurrachee	Every Mon.	Noon.	Noon.
Muscat	,,	,,	,,
Persian Gulf	,,	,,	,,
Bussorah	,,	,,	,,
Bagdad	,,	...	...
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	9th and 15th	...	...

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails to continue in force till further notice.

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	3-30 A.M.	
Do. in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received except on Sundays, from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

The HOLDERS of TICKETS for the RECEPTION of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh at BOREE BUNDER RAILWAY STATION are hereby informed that the TRAIN conveying His Royal Highness is again ALTERED, and is now timed to reach Boree Bunder Station at 5-0 P.M. on FRIDAY the 11th instant.

Visitors are requested to be in their respective places before 4-0 P.M., and no Carriages will be allowed to enter the Station after 3-45 P.M.

Holders of Tickets will be required to present them at the Triumphal Arch entering the Station.

The Notice dated 7th March is hereby cancelled.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, Boree Bunder, 8th March 1870.

NOTICE.

ARRIVAL OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., P.C., R.N.

The CRUIKSHANK ROAD, Esplanade, from the Boree Bunder to the Money School, and the PARELL ROAD, from the Money School to Government House, will be CLOSED against ORDINARY WHEELED TRAFFIC from half-past 4 o'clock P.M., on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, until His Royal Highness and his Cortege have arrived and passed by.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay Police Office, 9th March 1870.

NOTICE.—LADIES and GENTLEMEN who have received Cards of Invitation are informed, that the Reception at Government House, Parell, on the occasion of H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH'S VISIT to BOMBAY will take place at half-past 9 o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING, the 11th of March, and the Ball at half-past 9 on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 16th of March.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN are requested to bring two Cards with their names "legibly" written thereon, one to be delivered to the Attendant at the door and the other to the Aide-de-Camp in Waiting.

FULL DRESS. J. G. GRAHAM,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp in Waiting.
Govt. House, Parell, 3rd March 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is one rupee and the announcement must be authenticated.]

MADRAS.

DEATH.

MACKENZIE—February 25th, at the Adyar, of convulsions, Adelaide Helen, daughter of Alexander Mackenzie, Esq., aged 13 months.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

MARRIAGE.

BIJNELL—BEDFORD—February 10th, at All Saint's Church, Nagpore, by the Rev. J. Carruthers, W. Bijnell, Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, to Madeleine Blanche Constance, only daughter of the late Joseph Richard Bedford, Esq., M.D., Bengal Medical Service.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

GILMOUR—March 3rd, at Darjeeling, the wife of Captain Wallace Gilmour, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

NORMAN—SANDYS—March 1st, at Christ Church, Bhaugulpore, by the Rev. A. A. Norrish, B.A., Major-General Henry Wylie Norman, to Alice Claudine, daughter of Teignmouth Sandys, Esq.

NOTICE.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1870.

In our article of Tuesday we endeavoured to show the insufficiency of the present regulations contained in the statute book for the preservation of the good sanitary condition of villages. The following suggestions we make as applicable to the larger villages in the mofussil where, either owing to the reluctance of the inhabitants or to other causes, the introduction of the Municipal Act is impracticable. The difficulties of introducing any system, however excellent in itself, amongst people who so utterly ignore any principles of sanitation are, we are aware, enormous. Not the least of the difficulties is owing to the very unsatisfactory state of the village police, not due to defective organisation so much as to the utter incapability of police patels; and the first step in the right direction would be to insist on some qualification for all police patels holding office in towns containing a population of one thousand; the very limited but unusual one of being able to read and write would be sufficient. We have said in our former article that we do not look on self-government in villages as a *sine qua non* for their improvement, nevertheless the supervision of the villagers themselves is absolutely necessary, and responsible persons must be appointed in each village whose duty it must be to see that such regulations as are made are duly enforced.

Now the village system of the greater part of this presidency is such, that there would not be the least difficulty in appointing persons in each village to be responsible for the good (sanitary) order of the town. There is a paid head-man or patel in every village, who is the head of the village police, a koolkurni or karkoon, and there are those very useful public servants the *Mahars.* The village police have never been properly defined, but the village jaglis or ramosees receive a small stipend from Government and additional fees from villagers and travellers, are under the orders of the police, and may be considered to constitute with the patel the village police. Here, then, we have an adequate establishment in every village for all ordinary public purposes, that is, for keeping the town free of filth—which, after all, is the main duty of Municipalities,—clearing the streets, keeping a guard against nuisances, and generally watching over its sanitary condition. If the accounts of the smaller Municipalities were looked into it would generally be found that "establishment" consumes a large portion of the revenue. Municipalities with an annual income of from five hundred to a thousand rupees think it necessary to keep a karkoon and one or two sepoys, who must be paid between them a sum of two to three hundred rupees a year. Now this is in our humble opinion one of the great arguments against the establishment of Municipalities in smaller towns. If they are to be worked by Commissioners in accordance with the good old English self-government-by-vestries system, it is perhaps necessary to employ other than Government servants to keep the accounts and collect the revenues. It seems strange that when we have found a certain system of self-government in every village, it should have been utterly ignored, and the Municipality system, which is utterly foreign to the taste and genius of the people, should have been introduced. But we pledged ourselves in our former article not to attempt to criticise Municipalities. What we wish to do here is to point out how a cheaper and less cumbrous form of broom might be applied to sweep the towns in the mofussil which are an offence to our nostrils and a disgrace to our rule. Nothing can be done without money in some small quantity, however effective the establishment may be. The money required would be, however, a very small amount. The village Mahars were originally entertained by the authorities for this very purpose, viz., doing the dirty work (we apologize for the expression, but the whole subject is, if necessary, eminently unsavory and disagreeable to discuss) of the village. Formerly a certain tax on each Khoonbi was fixed and paid, in grain, to the Mahars. With the introduction of the money rates the payment of this rate has become voluntary instead of obligatory, and as it is not in human nature to pay anything unless obliged to do so, the payment has in many villages been stopped. The Mahars who are attached to their villages instead of ceasing the performance of their public duties and going elsewhere to look for bread besiege the revenue officials with petitions, and partly out of revenge, partly in order to obtain the skins and flesh which are their perquisites, have commenced a systematic and curious vendetta by poisoning, often in large numbers, the cattle of those Khoonbis who do not pay the tribute. In spite of the tribute being partially or in some villages altogether withdrawn, the Mahars still continue to look on themselves as public servants, and ungrudgingly perform their numerous duties as scavengers, coolies, and general village "Boots." In many villages the payment has not been stopped, the villagers continuing to pay it voluntarily; but it could never be urged that the obligatory payment of their just wages to such a hard-working body of persons as the village Mahars could be looked on as an unfair exaction by the most maudlin hater of the British oppressor who ever dated his articles from Church Gate Street. Such then would be one of the main objects of the measure we would see introduced for the improvement of the interior economy of villages, the reinstatement of the Mahars in their official position of paid village servants, and a rigorous exaction from them of their original duties. A small local rate would be necessary in addition to the payment of the Mahars. This should be expended by the village authorities themselves under the supervision of the district officials, and in no case should this money be diverted to other than purely sanitary purposes, such as the cleaning of the town, the clearing away of overgrowth and other nuisances and improvement of the village thoroughfares. A very small assessment would be sufficient for the purpose, as no establishment would be necessary. The great danger in raising any rate of this sort is that energetic officials always wishing to improve something would be apt to endeavour to spend these funds on other purposes useful to the village, but entailing additional expense and dissatisfaction. The Local Funds are far from being unpopular, because the people see the money laid out; and in the same way funds raised and disbursed in the same village and under the eyes of those who subscribed them would prevent the idea that it was a purely Government exaction which went to the fattening of the Sircar, as seen in the flesh in the persons of Collectors and Superintendents of Police. The patels would necessarily be the chief of the authorities who would superintend the collection and expenditure of the rate, and if proper care were taken to appoint none but capable men in the larger villages, to whom a small additional stipend from the village rates might be given, there is no reason to think that under proper supervision they might not be invested with the punishment of breach of sanitary rules—as they are at present under Act VIII. of 1867. Briefly then our scheme would be as follows, that in all towns in which on account of their large population or for other reasons it appears to the local authorities that sanitary regulations were necessary and whose inhabitants were unwilling to have Act XXVI. of 1860 introduced, a house rate might be levied and expended by the village authorities in conjunction with one or two of the principal inhabitants and under the supervision of the district authorities; secondly, that such rules as appeared necessary should be drawn up and a breach of them be punishable by the police patel, if he be so empowered, or by the nearest subordinate magistrate; and thirdly, that the village servants should receive some allowance for the work (which should be scrupulously exacted from them) of keeping the town free from filth; the Mahars by a forced payment from the villagers of their original "hucks" or tribute and the other authorities, if necessary, by a slight increase to their stipend from the village rate. This is a dry subject, and we willingly leave it. We have said little or nothing of the necessity for sanitary reform in the larger towns and villages, because we believe that no one disputes it. It is no part of the duty of a newspaper to do more than make suggestions for necessary new reforms or to criticise such as have been already made. If then this article appears to lay down rules somewhat dogmatically, we would answer that we by no means wish them to be considered as more than suggestions to those whose business it is to make regulations having the force of authority. We would only ask if it is necessary to leave our towns a disgrace to our rule unless the inhabitants choose to make them otherwise. Self-government is doubtless a good thing for those who are fit to govern themselves, otherwise it is but a doubtful benefit. Lastly, [illegible] we propose we by no means wish to see indiscriminately introduced into all towns above a certain population, but in fever-haunted overgrown villages, periodically visited by cholera (and of such there are more than one in every district), some compulsory measures of sanitation are surely necessary; albeit they have not yet appeared to be so to those that sit in high places.

The Chief of Akulkote arrived here yesterday from Poona.

On Tuesday Shrinivajrao Pant Pratinithi arrived here from Sattara.

The Chief of Vinchoorkur arrived here on Tuesday with about fifty followers.

A Durbar for the reception of His Highness the Raja of Kolapore was held yesterday at the residence of the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker, Cumballa Hill.

Lieut. C. E. Shepherd, Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Col. H. T. Vincent, Staff Corps, Acting Military Accountant, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Assistant Surgeon J. Fitzgerald, Madras Medical Establishment, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Sub-Conductor R. Cameron, of the Commissariat Department, has been granted furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Lieut.-Col. W. A. Dick, Staff Corps, Commandant 2nd Regiment Sind Horse, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year and one hundred and sixty-five days, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain J. F. Wilkins, Ordnance Department, has been permitted to retire from the service from the 1st proximo, on the pension of £180 per annum, with permission to reside in England.

Captain (Local Major) R. E. F. Cotgrave, R. E., Acting Assistant Consulting Engineer for Railways, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year from April next, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

We learn from a correspondent at Ahmedabad that last week a durbar was held at that station, when a pair of shawls, of the value of about Rs. 400, were presented to Rao Bahadoor Dajeebhoy Soonderlall, late a dufterdar, for his meritorious services to Government.

We learn that the Chiefs of Palitana and Dhrole were anxious to be present at Bombay to pay their respects to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, but have been prevented; the former owing to having lost his wife lately, and the latter by having lost his daughter.

Act XXI. of 1869, to provide against European Vagrancy, has been extended to the territories of His Highness the Nizam and to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and the Resident at Hyderabad has had conferred upon him the powers of a local Government as mentioned therein.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, attended by his Ministers, paid a visit to the Hon. A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., at his residence, Sans Souci, yesterday afternoon, at five o'clock, and remained about a quarter of an hour. Before leaving, the visitors partook of pan-soopari, and bouquets and garlands of flowers were also presented. His Highness appeared to be much gratified with his visit.

The Allahabad High Court, on March 5, was occupied with an appeal in a case of *suttee* from Jounpore. It appeared that the woman who sacrificed herself was about 50 years of age. She had been assisted by her sons and some of the villagers. The sons were sentenced to seven and five years' imprisonment respectively, and the High Court refused to interfere—Mr. Justice Turner remarking that it was the second case within a short time, and that it was now necessary to be more severe. The villagers were sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[Per Reuter's Agency.]

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

London, 5th March.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Cardwell submitted his army estimates. The troops in the Colonies are to be reduced to 23,561, and in the Indian depôt to 639. He explained the abolition of the rank of ensign and cornet.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, 4th March, Noon.

Sales of Cotton	43,000	bales.
,, ,, Surats	14,000	,,
Import of Cotton	21,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	1,000	,,
Stock of Cotton	292,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	87,000	,,

Fair Dhollera 9¾d.

The Cotton Market opens steady.

London, 4th March, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull.

Fair Dhollera 9½d. (doubtful.)

The Manchester Market is dull and prices are drooping.

7 lbs. Shirtings 9s. 1½d.

8¼ ,, ,, 10s. 9d.

40s Mule Twist 1s. 4½d.

[By Indian Telegraph.]

THE COLLISION OF THE BOMBAY WITH THE ONEIDA.

SUSPENSION OF CAPTAIN EYRE'S CERTIFICATE.

THE P. & O. s.s. SUNDA IN COLLISION.

Galle, March 8, 10-15 A.M.

The steamer Travancore has arrived; she left Hongkong on the 22nd February, Singapore on the 1st, and Penang on the 3rd March.

The certificate of Captain Eyre (of the P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Bombay, which came into collision with the United States corvette Oneida) has been suspended for six months, for the reason that he, in the opinion of the Court, erred in not standing by the disabled ship.

The telegraph between Yokohama and Yeddo is open to the public.

The Peru (coolie ship) has been lost on Paracels with nearly all passengers and crew.

The Lautong, in the Manilla sugar trade, has also been lost on the coast of Samar.

The North German barque Cary and Jane was run down by the P. & O. Co's. s.s. Sunda on the night of the 12th in the vicinity of the Ninepins. Crew taken into Amoy.

THE LAYING OF THE CABLE.

On Tuesday the 8th instant a message was despatched from the Great Eastern intimating that she was off the Zibayer Islands, about 250 miles beyond Aden; all going well. It was expected her cable would be spliced with that of the Hibernia on Tuesday night. The staff on board the Great Eastern, and probably also Captain Halpin, would proceed with the Hibernia, and the Great Eastern would return to Aden to take in coals, about 3,000 tons. As we have already intimated the Chiltern will lay her portion of the cable after the Hibernia and will splice with what the William Corry will have already laid from Suez southwards.

PUBLIC ORDER DURING THE DUKE'S VISIT.

For the preservation of order during the General Illumination arranged to take place during the approaching visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I., the following arrangements have been made, and are hereby notified for general information under the authority of Government, and in accordance with the provisions of section 77 of Act No. XIII. of 1856:—

The general illumination of Bombay will take place on the night of the 12th instant.

His Royal Highness, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor and suite, will start from Government House, Parell, at about 8 o'clock, and proceed by the Parell road, Bhendy Bazaar, Moombadavee, Kalkadavee, and Esplanade Main roads, to the new road close to the Frere Fountain.

On the arrival of His Royal Highness at that point the carriages of His Royal Highness and of His Excellency the Governor, with those of the officers in immediate attendance, will proceed to the private or western entrance of the New Secretariat Buildings, where His Royal Highness will alight and witness a display of fireworks, to be exhibited on the verge of the sea at Back Bay; all other carriages following those of His Excellency not having tickets for the private entrance will diverge at the Frere Fountain and proceed by Rampart Row to the eastern entrance of the New Secretariat, where the occupants will, if in possession of tickets of admission, alight and take their places. From 6 to 7½ P.M., persons having tickets of admission to the Secretariat Buildings will be allowed to enter by the eastern entrance.

The carriages will be drawn up on the roads under the direction of the police; and on the conclusion of the display of fire-works the carriages of His Royal Highness and of His Excellency the Governor and suite will resume their route and pass by Church Gate street, Elphinstone Circle, Bazaar Gate Street, Esplanade Market Road, Shaik Memon Street, Moombadavee Road, the Bhendy Bazaar, Baboola Tank, Mazagon, Victoria and Parell roads to Parell.

No carriages will be permitted to fall in with the procession on its return journey until the carriages of His Royal Highness and of His Excellency the Governor and suite shall have fairly entered Church Gate Street.

During the passage of His Royal Highness through the Fort and native town, no car, carriage or other vehicle containing spectators shall be permitted to be drawn up on any part of the roads above-named, nor shall any such cart, carriage or other vehicle be permitted to meet or pass the procession at any point of its progress.

The carriages of officers and gentlemen desirous to accompany the procession may be drawn up in single line facing southwards and on the eastern side of the road from Lal Baug to Pydhonee on the Parell road, and remain stationary till the procession shall have passed, when they may join the cortège. No carriages will be allowed to stand on the narrow road between Pydhonee and the Money School.

Carriages, &c., containing spectators may be drawn up, under the direction of the police, at such places on and near the esplanade roads as will be indicated at the time.

No unnecessary obstruction will be offered by the Police to the passage, under special circumstances, of any carriage or other vehicle along or across any part of the said line of route in advance of the procession.

Public carts or other hack vehicles drawn by bullocks will not be permitted to be driven along any of the above-mentioned streets or roads on the night in question, between the hours of 8 and 12 o'clock.

F. H. Souter, Commissioner of Police,
Bombay, Police Office, 5th March 1870.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Governor and party arrived at Bombay from Jubbulpore yesterday afternoon at 4-40 by special train. All of them came out at Parel; only the empty carriages came up to Byculla. H. E. the Commander-in-Chife was among the passengers.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, 8th March 1870.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., P.C., R.N., is expected to reach Callian at 3 P.M. on Friday the 11th instant, where he will rest for half an hour.

The Magistrate of the Tanna District, with the Superintendent and a suitable body of Police, will be in attendance at the Callian Railway Station.

The Chief Secretary to Government, the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, and two officers of His Excellency's staff, will leave the Byculla Station at 1-0 P.M., by special train, to meet His Royal Highness at Callian, whence they will escort him to the Boree Bunder Station, where he will arrive at 5 P.M.

His Royal Highness will be received, on his arrival at Bombay, by His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Wm. R. Seymour V. FitzGerald, G.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay, and staff, the Chief Justice, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, the members of Council, the Judges of the High Court, the members of the Legislative Council, the Revenue Commissioners, the Secretaries and Under-Secretaries to Government, the Chairman of the Bench of Justices, the Municipal Commissioner, the Reception Committee and the Heads of Departments in Bombay.

The Native Princes and Rajahs, who have come to pay their respects to His Royal Highness, will also be invited to attend.

Instructions for the military arrangements will be issued from the Military Department.

The Commissioner of Police and the Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Police will maintain order at the Boree Bunder Railway Station and along the approaches to it.

Full Dress.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE BY THE NUBIA.

The s. s. Nubia, Captain Wilkinson, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers—For Liverpool: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ridley, Mrs. Geo. Ingle, and five children, Mr. Mustle, Mr. and Mrs. John Slater, Mr. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Elmore and infant, Rev. and Mrs. G. Yates and four children, Dr. Helen and infant, Mrs. C. Clinze and child. For Port Said: Mr. Douglas, Mr. Andrew Hay, Mr. Alex. A. Macnair, Mr. Schiapavello, Mr. Carlo, Mr. and Mrs. Trotter. For Suez Mr. E. G. Boldere, Mr. J. N. Andrew, and Mr. Thomas Wright.

ARMY TENTS.

In consideration of the superior description of the tents now supplied for the public service, and the extension of railways by which the wear and tear of these tents is considerably diminished, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct with reference to G. G. O. No. 526, dated 16th May 1854, that the minimum period of five years laid down for the duration of army tents shall be extended to seven years. But tents are not to be condemned at the expiry of that period until they have been surveyed by a committee of experienced officers and found unfit for further service. Tents in possession of regiments are only to be brought into use under authority of a station order, in which are to be entered the number of tents to be used and the purpose which renders their use necessary. This order is to be considered applicable to the three Presidencies.—*Gazette of India.*

A NARROW ESCAPE.

A rather alarming accident (says the *Englishman's Weekly Journal* of last Saturday) occurred at the private residence of one of our Honourable Judges of the High Court [the Hon'ble Justice Phear] the other day, which we see has not been noticed by the daily papers. While entertaining a few of his particular friends at dinner, a bottle, which was supposed to contain maraschino, or some other liqueur, was handed round, and unsuspectingly a glass of the liquid was drank off by a well-known member of our bar, who at once dropped down as if shot. The bottle, on examination, was found to contain—not the coveted liqueur, as was thought, but a quantity of carbolic acid—as everybody knowst a most dangerous compound. We hear that the unfortunate gentleman—whose life has been most miraculously spared—is now pronounced out of danger, but it will be years before he is restored to complete health. What a mercy it is that the mischief did not go further. We have not learned the full particulars of this very sad affair. It will, however, serve to demonstrate the fact that sufficient caution is not at all times observed in the putting away, or locking up, of liquids or compounds dangerous to life. In a country like this, where the servants are, as a rule, careless and indifferent, we ought to be more than ever cautious, and more especially so, aware as we are, that they cannot read the plainest directions in our language. [The gentleman referred to is Mr. Graham, Government standing counsel at Calcutta; and another account says Capt. Montford of the 60th Rifles and Adjutant of the Calcutta Volunteers, also suffered.]

REDUCTION OF THE ORDINARY GRANT FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Despatch (dated 4th January 1870,) from the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India :—

"I have had under consideration in Council your Excellency's despatch, No. 134 of 27th September last, wherein are detailed certain arrangements in the Public Works Department deemed advisable for bringing the revenues and expenditure of India into early and permanent equilibrium.

2. It may be almost superfluous in replying to this despatch to premise that the general views and sentiments expressed in it have my cordial concurrence. The paramount force of the financial necessity to which your Excellency appeals in justification of the course proposed to be pursued seems to me scarcely to admit of dispute, and your Government may rely on my earnest co-operation in enforcing whatever economy that necessity may enjoin.

3. I approve, too, with little more reserve, of the particular measures which your Government have in contemplation in order to give effect to their views on this important subject, and, by means of which, what may be taken as the normal expenditure out of revenue on public works ordinary may in future be reduced from about five and three-quarter millions to about four and a half millions sterling a year. It cannot indeed be otherwise than matter for regret that the prosecution of undertakings highly conducive in various ways to the well-being of the country should be sensibly delayed, but progress of any kind must be dearly purchased at the cost of serious financial embarrassment, and I am, besides, very willing to believe with your Excellency, that with regard to one of the classes of work which the proposed reductions will affect, the delay will be more apparent than real, and that with regard both to it and to another class, some diminution in the recent rate of speed may be amply compensated by improvement in the mode of carrying on the works. If there be good grounds for the conviction entertained by your Government, that the system upon which barrack building has of late proceeded is susceptible of modifications which would allow of equal substantial advantages being afforded to the troops at greatly diminished cost, not only large pecuniary saving, but much earlier completion of the work may, as you say, be expected to result.

4. If, again, the impossibility of continuing the old rate of outlay upon roads from the national treasury should cause, as your Excellency appears to expect, the charge of road construction and road maintenance to be transferred from imperial to local funds, financial pressure will have hastened the adoption of another administrative reform which has long been recognized as very desirable.

5. In connection with barrack building, I observe with satisfaction that it is by omission of superfluous items of construction, and by changes in the geographical distribution of the army, that the chief saving in that respect is to be effected. The language uniformly used by your Excellency in discussing this part of the subject shows how strongly you feel that any diminution of the accommodation really required by the troops would be the reverse of true economy."

BOMBAY.

H. H. the Gaekwar.—Yesterday afternoon H. H. the Gaekwar paid a visit to the office of Mr. Gopalrao Mairal, a wealthy sowcar of Baroda, on the Kalbadavi road.

The usual salute was fired yesterday from the saluting battery on the occasion of the arrival of their Excellencies the Governor and Commander-in-Chief from Jubbulpore.

Transparencies.—It will be seen from an advertisement that Messrs. Bennett & Co. are to sell by auction, at the Jerusalem, opposite Watson's new building, a number of transparencies, suitable for the illumination on Saturday next. We hear them highly spoken of.

A Parsee neglecting his Wife.—On Tuesday the Chief Magistrate of Police sentenced a Parsee named Nowrojee Hosungjee to a month's imprisonment for neglecting to pay his wife Cooverbaee a monthly allowance of fifteen rupees, now overdue for her maintenance.

Elephants and Camels for the Reception of the Duke.—Yesterday some six elephants and twenty-nine camels arrived here by the G. I. P. Railway. The former have been sent to the compound of Government House at Parell, and the latter are lodged near the Boree Bunder station.

Vehar Lake.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 26th ult., was 53 feet 2 inches; on the corresponding date last year it was 50 feet 10 inches. The height of water on Saturday last was 52 feet 11 inches; on the corresponding date it was 50 feet 7 inches.

Programme of Music to be performed by the Band of the H.E. the Governor, at the Esplanade at 5-30 P.M. this evening :—

March	Der Nebenmann	Streck
Overture	Nabucodonosor	Verdi
Selection......... (op)	La Sonnanbula	Bellini
Waltz	Geraldine	Godfrey
Scene ed Aria......(op)	Anna Bolena	Donizetti
Quadrille	Un Ballo in Maschera	Strauss
Galop	Feldjäger	Peplen

The Gaekwar's Band played at the Esplanade Bandstand last night and attracted an unusually large assemblage of people. Several Native Chiefs were there, the objects of much attention; but we did not see the Gaekwar himself. The last piece of music played was new to us, and apparently to most of the people present. It included a singular vocal performance, which had quite an Indian ring; and we heard it surmised that the piece might be "God save the Gaekwar." However that might be, "God save the Queen" was not omitted.

A Chief's idea of the Bombay Omnibuses.—A good idea, not "gup," but an actual fact, has reached us. A Kattywar Chief now in Bombay observed one of the 'busses pass his gharry the other day. There are no 'busses in Kattywar, and the Chief at once put the question whether this was the Governor's carriage. He was told it wasn't, and in his admiration vowed that he would, if possible, take one to Kattywar. By the way, there seems no doubt the proprietor of the Bombay Omnibuses will reap quite a harvest from the royal visit. Yesterday evening some of these were at the bandstand under a charter by H. H. the Gaekwar, and we hear the whole of the 'busses have been engaged for Saturday night at the tidy figure of Rs. 100 each. Then, too, any amount of chiefs and gentlemen have gone in for a carriage and pair or four horses at a proportionate figure.

General and Mrs. Foster left Kirkee for Bombay by the 3-20 P.M. train yesterday.—*Deccan Herald,* Mar. 9.

The Judge of Poona and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, Mr. R. White, Civil Service, proceeded to Bombay on Tuesday afternoon.—*Ibid.*

The Collector and Magistrate of the District, Mr. J. E. Oliphant, Civil Service, will proceed to Bombay, we hear, either to-day or to-morrow (Thursday).—*Ibid.*

Khan Bahadoor Puddumjee Pestonjee and family proceeded on Tuesday by the 9 A.M. train to take part in the Bombay festivities.—*Ibid.*

The Kurundwardkar, member of the Legislative Council, proceeded to Bombay on Tuesday with a small retinue, to assist at the reception of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.—*Ibid.*

It is hereby notified that the allowances of Warrant Officers of all departments, whether holding honorary commissions or not, who may be absent on leave in India, as also the allowances of those acting for such absentees, will be regulated by the rules applicable to commissioned officers.—*Gazette of India.*

It being desirable that there should be a distinction between the two classes of bi-color stamps, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe that all stamps intended for use under the Court Fees Act should bear the inscription "Court Fees," the stamps used for other purposes being left without any special designation.—*Gazette of India.*

The Ameer Shere Ali recently received, via Peshawur and Jellalabad, a present of three horses from Akai Khan of Persia, now residing at Bombay. Our Bombay contemporaries will probably be able to identify Akai Khan in the well known, and, by the Shah of Persia, most-honoured, Aga of their city. Shere Ali kept one of the horses, and made the other two over to Abdoolla Jan.—*Mofussilite.*

H.M. S. Forte, Commodore Sir Leopold Heath, K.C.B., which left Bombay for Kurrachee on last Sunday evening, on account of the recent disturbances in the Persian Gulf, arrived here on the evening of the 3rd instant. In consequence of her heavy draught she has anchored in the roadstead.—*Sindian,* March 5.

We are glad to learn that some portions of the works in the harbour have been resumed. For the early completion of the breakwater, rocks are being blasted not far away from the bar, and contracts have been given out for the blasting of rocks at a spot near Cape Monze, and for the carriage of stones to Manora. We may also state that the dredges are now at work in the harbour.—*Ibid.*

The steamer Gogra, belonging to Messrs McKenzie, Cosser & Co., which was lately put into thorough repair at Keamaree, and respecting the sale of which negociations were going on a short time ago has been purchased, we believe, by a Colonel Mesud Beg of Bushire, for Rs. 65,000. The purchaser left this for Bombay about the end of last month to make arrangements for having the vessel taken to Bushire at an early date, and returned on the 3rd instant by the mail steamer.—*Ibid.*

There has been some speculation as to whether Sir Barnes Peacock will resume office as Chief Justice, but that he will do so, there is no room for doubt. A short time still remains for Sir Barnes to qualify for superannuation, and it is evident he could not retire finally till the completion of the full time. On what date exactly the Chief Justice will vacate his post we are unable to say, but no doubt he has arranged all this with his successor, Sir Richard Couch, during his recent visit to Bombay. We may expect by the 16th to see Sir Barnes Peacock take his seat on the bench as usual.—*Calcutta Examiner.*

STEAMER REPORTS.

Galle, 8th, 11-20 A.M.—English Mail steamer from Suez signalled.

THE S. S. KRISHNA.

It was stated by error in yesterday's paper that the Great Eastern passed the s.s. Krishna bound *for* (it should have been *from*) Bombay. The Krishna left Bombay at 9-30 P.M. on the night of the 28th ultimo, and consequently was out only seven and half days.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN THE GAEKWAR'S CAMP.

At about eight o'clock on Tuesday evening there was great excitement in the camp of H. H. the Gaekwar, near the Dadur station. It seems that a sepoy of the Gaekwar's regiment attempted to shoot a subadar of the regiment in consequence of the latter having reprimanded him for keeping on dirty clothes. The sepoy was arrested and put in custody before doing any hurt.

EXHIBITION OF NATIVE GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

An Exhibition of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' Schools took place yesterday afternoon at the bungalow of Mr. V. J. Sunkersett, when His Highness the Nawab of Joonagar presided. A number of native gentlemen were present on the occasion. The senior pupils of the schools were examined in reading, grammar, geography, &c.; and some of the girls were also made to repeat songs. The Nawab was highly pleased with the prompt and intelligent manner in which the girls gave answers to the questions put to them. His Highness was introduced to several gentlemen present by Dr. Bhau Dajee, president of the Society, with whom he entered into conversation for some time. The meeting then separated.

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SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The barque Calypso, Captain Johnson, arrived yesterday from Newcastle with a cargo of coal.

The s.s. Phlox, Captain Baker, arrived yesterday from Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs. Silva de Costa, Captain H. B. Major, one hundred and twenty-four deck passengers, forty-eight women and seven children.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 5th March.
United Kingdom, via Russia, 4th and 5th March.
Continent of Europe, via Russia, 4th and 5th March.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 8th to 8 P.M. of the 9th March is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	9 24	2 31
" Calcutta	48 41	10 5
" Madras	15 1	10 44

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
Ramjee Rowjee, Chich Bunder, from Kurrachee.
Bishapa Bhoja, Moorassett's Chal, Girgaum, from Belgaum.
Ananth Pundrung Sett, Koombar Tookdy, Kethwady, from Mangalore.
Emigration Agent for Jamaica, from Galle.
Pamchund Oomed, Goochee Chall, from Deesa.
Hajee Shaik Tayer, Sindree Mohulla, from Joongshai.
Mamledar, from Oomrawuttee.
Adjutant 77th Regiment, from Calcutta.
Graves, from Liverpool.
Gleave and Company, from Trivandrum.
Mrs. Anderson, Imperial Hotel, from Oomrawuttee.
Luximbhaee Misterene, Bapoo Selunker Warry, from Baroda.
Cherrookoory Ramunah, from Dowlaishwaram.
Maneckjee, from Calcutta.
Furdoonjee Bhurjodjee, from Surat.
H. C. Forde, Esq., from Jamka Tanda via Hydrabad.
Humed Sajoo, from Kurrachee.
Dr. Brandis, Inspector General of Hospitals, from Calcutta.

FORT POLICE COURT.—9th March.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

Refusal of Duty.—Robert Blake and William Best, seamen of the ship Talbot, were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and were sentenced to be imprisoned for a fortnight each.—Thomas Davis, a seaman of the ship Helen Scott, was charged with a similar offence, and was sentenced to hard labour for a week.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—9th March.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Theft.—A Hindoo was charged with stealing two chairs, a pair of shoes, and a skull cap, belonging to three different persons, and was on conviction sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Mr. W. Ashburner Forbes has been appointed to officiate as Commissioner of the Benares Division, and Mr. W. Chichele Plowden as Magistrate and Collector of Meerut, vice Mr. Forbes.

The application of Act XVIII of 1869, entitled "The General Stamp Act," to the British cantonments within the Central India Agency, has been sanctioned. The provisions of the said Act shall be restricted to transactions brought before Small Cause Courts or Registration Offices, and shall not be made to operate generally throughout the area of such cantonments.

The squadron of the 6th Bengal Cavalry marched from Allahabad on Saturday morning under command of Major B. W. Ryall, one of the most deserving and ill-used officers in the service. Major Ryall commanded a regiment eleven years ago. He has seen much sharp service, been engaged in hand-to-hand encounters, recommended for the Victoria Cross, and had his good service officially recognized by H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding the Army. And all this has culminated in Major Ryall, after more that 24 years' service, being now a squadron officer and officiating 2nd in command!—*Pioneer*, Mar. 7.

Mr. Forbes will be greatly missed in Meerut, where he was very popular. On the 2nd the non-official community (native and European) presented him with an address in English and the vernacular. They had also subscribed for a service of plate, but were at the last moment disappointed to learn that Mr. Forbes could not accept it. We are informed that at a subsequent meeting of the subscribers it was resolved that the amount subscribed should be sent either as a contribution to the funds of the Allahabad University, or to found a Forbes' scholarship in that institution when incorporated. The Lieutenant-Governor is to be addressed on the subject.—*Pioneer*, March 7.

We see that the nurture of silk-worms has lately been introduced at Seonee. We suppose the precious worm will ultimately make many fortunes in India, but both it and its food, the mulberry, are of difficult and delicate management. There is another insect, the source of wealth in many countries, which might be so here, but is strangely neglected. We mean the honey-bee. There is a small species very common in the North-West, *stingless*, building its combs under all sorts of difficulties, and yielding under all sorts of disadvantages honey as sweet and fragrant as that of Aberdeen. Good hives and a little of the Aberdeen skill would make its culture, we believe, very profitable.—*Pioneer*, Mar. 1.

THE NAWAB NAZIM OF BENGAL.

Apparently we may soon expect the reopening of an old claim against the Indian Government—now nearly a century old. The Nawab Nazim of Bengal has, it seems, presented a petition to the Secretary of State, in which, among other matters, he enters into the question of the accounts of expenditure incurred, ostensibly on his behalf, during his minority by the late Mr. Torrens, at the time agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad. The petition has been referred to the Governor-General of India with orders for a report to be prepared and submitted to the Secretary of State in due course. We hear that the Nawab also intends to proceed by a petition of right to recover his alleged treaty claims against the late East India Company and the present Government of India. The claim in its origin goes back to the treaties of 1760, but the question of the Nawab's petition of right will, it is said, not turn so much upon these treaties as upon imputed tampering with official despatches, which will bring the whole matters in dispute within the period of the last ten or twelve years.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

A New Way with the Red Indian.—The President made a remarkable speech the other day while conversing with the chiefs of the Cherokee and Creek nations. Here is the debate:—Indian Chief—"Mr. President, we came here to-day to offer our fealty to you as our recognized guardian and ward, and to pray you, Sir, to continue our good friend and father." The President—"You are welcome, and in reference to continuing your 'good father,' as you say, I must answer that I have long thought that the two nations which you represent, and all those civilized nations in the Indian country, should be their own wards and good fathers. I am of the opinion that they should become citizens, and be entitled to all the rights of citizens,—cease to be nations and become States." This is the boldest and bravest thing that has been said on this sad question.—*New York Times*.

Darien Canal.—American papers mention that the Nyack, Commander Eastman, of the Pacific Fleet, has been ordered to the Bay of San Miguel, to act as a supply ship to the expedition for making surveys for a proposed canal across the Isthmus of Darien. The expedition is to be under Commander Selfridge, who about a year ago addressed a letter to Vice-Admiral Porter upon the subject of an inter-oceanic canal. In that letter Commander Selfridge spoke mainly of the termini of the proposed canal, for which he thought both Caledonia Bay and the harbour of San Blas would be sufficiently suitable. San Blas harbour, according to this officer, is as large as that of New York, very deep, and approached by several passages. The configuration of the coast at San Blas is lower than at most points except Aspinwall. Caledonia Bay he pronounces to be fine and spacious, completely landlocked, and easy of access, as the neighbouring reefs are bold and clear. As to the route itself, he seems to regard the hostility of the Indians as one of the chief difficulties to be anticipated, who, in their dense forests, are rarely troubled with white men, and would ill-brook the presence of strangers. The difficult nature of the terrain forbids the idea of advancing in force.

France is the country, *par excellence*, of heiresses. The other day, Rigollot, the inventor of a new kind of mustard poultice, gave his daughter a dower of three millions of francs. Mdlle. Pinaud, the perfumer daughter, who was married last week, had a still larger portion, to say nothing of her great expectations. The approaching wedding of Mdlle. Lebœuf, better known Miss Margaret Bellanger, is announced in nearly all the papers. She is to espouse one of the partners in a house of the Howell and James calibre. The marriage is to take place under the dotal *regime* so that the lady will remain mistress of her own fortune. A few of the items in the inventory are a hotel, styled Louis Quinze, built in 1867 in the Avenue Friedland, worth 1,700,000f.; Gobelins carpets almost fresh from the looms, manufactured for the aforesaid hotel; many lots of building ground; laces, diamonds, gold and silver plate shares in mines, railways, and gas works, with autograph letters from illustrious personages which are said to be of historical and family interest. It is a pity that no 'Golden Rose" perfumes this precious *Corbeille de Mariage*.—*Paris Letter*.

THE HON. J. B. PHEAR ON PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

There is a movement amongst certain classes of the native community (says our Calcutta contemporary the *Indian Daily News*) with a view to promote the study of physical science in India. We understand that a series of lectures have been arranged. The introductory general address was delivered by the Hon'ble J. B. Phear, who spoke as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is with some feeling of having come before you under false pretences that I stand at this table this evening. The announcement which has appeared in the circular, and which some of you no doubt have read, to the effect that I propose to give an address here, in connection with the series of lectures about to be delivered by Baboo Raj Krishna Mitter, will probably have led you to expect that my introductory address would be itself of a professorial and scientific character; but the truth is, that I have no leisure for the preparation of such an address. Baboo Raj Krishna Mitter was kind enough to think that some words, which I might say here, would be useful by way of recommending the lectures which he proposed to give in this place; and as, gentlemen, I desire (so far as there is in me ability for the purpose) to do everything in my power to encourage Baboo Raj Krishna Mitter in taking this the first step, as I believe it is, towards spreading a popular knowledge on scientific subjects amongst his countrymen, I have yielded to the request which he has made; and my object will be gained if anything that I say to-night leads you to think that the study of the physical sciences is more important, as an element of general education, than you have hitherto esteemed it.

I will assume that all of you are aware that your countrymen especially are distinguished for want of acquaintance with the physical sciences—I mean the sciences which concern such subjects as light, heat, meteorology in the shape of thunder and lightning, rain, sun and dew, animal and vegetable physiology, chemistry, and so forth. What degree of familiarity is displayed by you in common life with these subjects? The professors and teachers in your University tell us that they find themselves hampered by the total absence in their students, even of such elementary conceptions as are commonly formed by children of the like classes in Europe before they leave the nursery school-room.

Now, let me attempt to point out to you what it is that you lose in this respect. We have had numerous lectures in this very room, and other places in Calcutta, upon education. You have been told, doubtless, many times, that education has two main objects to attain—the *first* being the training and development of the mental faculties, just as physical exercise trains and developes the muscles of the body; and the *second*, the imparting of information which may be useful to the individual. But there is always another element necessarily involved in all education, and which, I venture to think, is more important still—I mean the æsthetic—that which involves moral culture, and the modification of man's social character. I do not think I need say much to show you that the different subjects of instruction, through the means of which education may be effected, very considerably, in regard to their tendency toward these three ultimate ends. In truth, I may divide them into two large classes—namely *first*, that class of subjects in which deductive reasoning engages the chief attention; and *secondly*, that in which processes of induction occupy the principal place. I will give you instances of my meaning. First take the case of a student in Euclid or pure mathematics. He has all his data settled for him. He starts with definitions, axioms, and postulates, and the results which he seeks are the necessary consequences of accurate deductions. It cannot be questioned but that the effect of study of this class is to cultivate the power of closely applying the mind to a process of reasoning from premise to consequence; but the information that is conveyed, if I may say so, is but a transmutation of the data with which the student set out, and the disposition of mind which is thus encouraged, is the dogmatic—that which is inclined to start from positive statements of law without looking behind them, which understands nothing excepting that, on the one side, which is absolutely right, or that on the other, which is absolutely wrong. The general effect upon the man, considered as an individual member of society, is rather to make him illiberal and intolerant than to give him a large and comprehensive grasp of mind. But, on the other hand, I will take the case of a student in chemistry. Nothing is given to him. He has to ascertain all his data for himself. He has to assure himself of the facts upon which he reasons by careful observation and patient research. From beginning to end his work is a course of experiment. His very place of study is a laboratory; and the information which he acquires, as the result of his labours, is in itself novel, interesting, and useful. Now, what is the probable effect of this upon the mind of the man? It obviously tends to make him patient in enquiry, and careful in coming to conclusions, confident, doubtless, of those conclusions, when he has arrived at them, because they are the necessary results of sure reasoning upon facts which he has conscientiously elaborated, yet ready at any time to give these conclusions up when he is persuaded, by similar reasoning on better data, that they are wrong. Open to conviction, yet firm of purpose—liberality and tolerance are the characteristics of mind to which such a training seems apt to lead the student. I have taken these two instances, because I think they are the opposite extremes in the range of subjects of education, and therefore calculated to serve as marked examples of the deductive and inductive classes. I will now ask you all to remember that your training, your education, in this country, has been of the first class, and not of the second. The subjects amid which you have for ages found your mental gymnasium have been logic, metaphysics, juridical institutes, dogmatic systems of cosmogony, and the like. I will not dwell upon what must be the natural consequence of a long course of mental culture of this kind, because it has been vividly depicted by a writer more qualified to pronounce an opinion than I can possibly be, and one whose authority I know you recognize. Mr. Buckle, in his work on the "History of Civilization," has pointed out these results, particularly as they have been manifested among the Scotch, a people most remarkable for intellectual ability and acuteness. His conclusions are, shortly, that narrowness of mind and subjection to prejudice is, under such a system of culture, likely to be found co-existent with the acutest of intellects.

Now, it is most important to observe that the physical sciences do not, as a rule, admit of being placed either under the one extreme or the other of the supposed range, as they all involve the necessity of as well inductive as deductive reasoning. Newton's grand induction up to the law of universal gravitation and Le Verier's deduction from universal gravitation to the existence of an unseen Neptune, is a sufficient illustration of the co-existence of these two methods in the physical sciences.

I have just now mentioned that in all courses of education there must, necessarily, be the three effects produced. The first—namely, the training of the mental faculties—is a benefit which is personal to the student himself; but the other two are advantages which the whole community share with him. It is not a slight matter to the whole of your society that information on the subjects, which form the basis of the physical sciences, is so scantily spread throughout your social body. I need not of course remind you that it is from the possession of information of this sort by numbers, and consequent contribution from various minds, that nearly all the great advances, in the way of applying natural forces to economical purposes, have been made. I wish rather to-night to dwell upon the last of the three points to which I alluded just now—namely, the effect of education upon the moral character and the social opinions of men: because, I think, it is in that direction will be manifested the great importance of such lectures as those which our friend, Baboo Raj Krishna Mitter, proposes to give.

Let me ask you to look for a moment at the condition of societies in Western Europe, among whom these sciences are more or less cultivated. We find that some notions of elementary principles, at least, have penetrated the great body of the people. The extent to which natural science, speaking generally, is at the present day popularized, is quite surprising when comparison is made with what was the case so short a time as even thirty or forty years ago. Just call to mind the principal occurrences, in the way of scientific discovery and investigation, which have taken place within the past year or so, or are now going on. I have not had leisure to prepare myself upon this subject; of course, all discoveries of every degree of importance, which are made public to the world, can now-a-days be gathered from the printed transactions and proceedings of the various scientific societies. But it is not to the contents of those ponderous volumes that I allude at this moment. I want you to have in your mind the extent to which scientific knowledge and scientific discoveries are the property of every member of society in our European countries. I therefore feel that I am precluded by my subject this evening from attempting to go into anything like an exhaustive survey of what is actually occurring in science, and what might with some labour be ascertained, if an enquiry of that sort were made. Now, I think I am not wrong in saying that two of the most prominent and salient points which have been reached in the progress of science lately, were at the earliest moment made known to the public in the most popular of our periodicals. I allude to the discoveries which have been made by means of the spectroscope, and to the results of the deep-sea soundings in the Northern Seas between England and Iceland. Many of you, gentlemen, probably may not be familiar with the term spectrum, and hardly know what I am talking about, when I speak of the discoveries which have been made through the means of the spectroscope. I will attempt to give you a short explanation. We can never long be unmindful of the sun in this country, but it is no easy thing to observe him; if we attempt to make any very close examination into the nature of the sun by our own unaided eyes, we find ourselves baffled. There is, perhaps, only a small number amongst you, who realise in any degree what is the nature or size of that great and glorious luminary. I do not know whether a year and a half ago an intelligent curiosity may have led some among you to watch the progress of that celebrated eclipse which had been long waited for by the whole scientific world of Europe, and which admitted of being better observed here in India than elsewhere. Parties of scientific men were sent out from all the nations of Europe to India for the purpose of observing it; and the great reason why they were anxious to have an opportunity of so observing it was this—that when the disc of the moon comes to be exactly placed between us and the sun, so as to cover completely, and apparently to coincide with the circle of the sun, there is always displayed at the outer edge of the dark circle of the moon's shape, red-coloured flame-like prominences, the nature and cause of which have puzzled scientific men for a considerable period, and it is only at the occasion of a total eclipse such as that which occurred in August, 1868, that this particular phenomenon admits of being directly observed, and then just for a few minutes only of duration. As an opportunity of this kind comes seldom, and when it comes, lasts for so short a time, you can understand how anxious must have been the minds of those who placed any importance upon the results which are to be thus obtained. That so precious an opportunity might be made the utmost of, every effort was made to direct the whole strength of modern scientific apparatus to the observation and registration of the phenomena. But, curiously enough, scarcely had the observations been made, namely, on the very day which followed that of the eclipse, when one of the scientific gentlemen, M. Janssen, who had come out to India to observe the eclipse, discovered that observations of the prominences, of which I have spoken, could be as well effected on any other day, and at any hour of the day, as upon the occasion of a total obscuration of the sun's disc by the interposition of the moon.

Gentlemen, you see here a piece of glass with three surfaces, called a prism. If a ray of sunlight is received upon one of these faces, it passes through the prism, and when it emerges on the other side, it is decomposed, so to speak, into its constituent elements. It is not in the same condition as it was upon its incidence. It is no longer a ray proceeding in a straight line, but it is spread out in a fan-like shape, bent away from the direction in which it first came, and when received upon a screen (it is unfortunate I cannot show it to you by night), this ray, so spread out, appears in the form of a succession of coloured lights, and this is called the solar spectrum. All other kinds of light with which we are acquainted, if treated in the same way, present, not the same, but similar results. The light is bent, and when caught upon a screen, there is a spectrum of more or less extent; but this spectrum for each light corresponds only with a portion of the spectrum which is furnished by the sun. Now, if a pencil or beam of artificial light so refracted, and, incident upon a screen, a certain ray falls exactly in the place of a particular colour of the sunlight, the conclusion is inevitable that that particular ray is the same light as the portion of sunlight in the place of which it falls. So that you may consider sunlight to be a composite light, made up of a great variety of elemental lights, and that the different artificial lights which we can get at are, speaking generally, lights made up of single elements, or of two or more of those elements, but not including the whole of them, for, if one did include the whole, it would be the same thing as sunlight.

The way in which it was discovered that the prominences in the edge of the sun, although totally invisible to the unassisted eye, and also to the eye aided by artificial appliances, excepting when a total eclipse occurs, could yet be observed and investigated, was something as follows:—It is easy enough to take a pencil of light for the purpose of refraction from any part of the sun's surface which you choose. If you travel in this way over the disc, on passing beyond the edge you generally find that you get nothing. But when this was done with care at the points of the circumference where the flame-like prominences are, although unseen by the eye, it was observed that a pencil of light was received upon the prism, and when passed through it upon the screen, it was different in character from sunlight. As much as two years before M. Janssen's discovery, Mr. Norman Lockyer had imagined that a process of this kind would be successful for the purpose of examining the prominences. It is a curious sort of groping about in luminous darkness, as I may say. But at that time he had not proper instruments at his disposal. And he did not get a sufficiently perfect spectroscope constructed for him till October, 1868. But immediately upon using his new instrument, he detected the light of the prominences, and it appeared that his results were communicated to the scientific world a few days only before M. Janssen's discovery became known in Europe. In the end, Mr. Norman Lockyer, and other gentlemen who have devoted their time and attention, especially to observations of this class, found that they not only could make out when they got beyond the edge of the sun, and into one of these prominences, but could actually trace out the shape of the prominence itself.

Well, I told you just now that the light which the observers got from these prominences, when they passed beyond the edge of the sun, was different from the actual sunlight. It was different in this respect that it was exactly the light which ignited hydrogen gas gives in a state of incandescence, and was one of the lights, and only one of them, which is to be found in the composite light of the sun. The conclusion was, therefore, that those flame-like protuberances from the edge of the sun are only enormous masses of hydrogen gas in a state of incandescence. And what was, perhaps, a more beautiful deduction still, followed almost immediately afterwards. It was observed by Mr. Norman Lockyer that this light was not perfectly constant, but changed its position in the spectrum slightly, and it occurred to him that probably this was due to the fact that the light itself was continually changing its character, and as the theory of light is that it is the result of vibrations of an elastic medium, the colour being determined by the circumstances of the vibrations, he supposed that something must be happening to the mass of incandescent hydrogen, such as to alter the frequency of the luminous vibrations proceeding from it to the eye, and so to slightly alter the colour of the light which it gives out. Immediately the next step followed, namely, that the colour must, according to this reasoning, alter, if the luminous body and the earth are approaching or receding from each other at any degree of speed comparable with the rapidity of the luminous vibrations; and from that, he went on to build up the conclusion that the change in the colour indicated motion in the hydrogen mass. Truly beautiful, indeed, is the picture which he was ultimately able to draw, to the effect that this unseen incandescent mass of hydrogen is whirling with a high degree of velocity in a certain definite direction of rotation; and that this movement of the mass was the cause of the change in the colour which was observed.

I do not suppose, gentlemen, for a moment that, in the very concise mode in which I have endeavoured to give you something like an explanation of what I meant by reference to the recent spectroscope discoveries, you have been able to follow me very closely; but I do hope that what I have said may have been enough to indicate to you in what manner these discoveries are made, and what is the kind of foundation upon which conclusions, with regard to the constitution of the sun (of which I speak now in particular), are arrived at by scientific observation and reasoning. But what is more apt to my purpose this evening is, to remark that of these discoveries of Mr. Norman Lockyer, the most important was given to the world, substantially, for the first time, in the pages of *Macmillan's Magazine*, a periodical which is to be found, not on the library-shelves of scientific men, but upon the drawing-room table of every English gentlewoman.

The other subject to which I just now drew your attention, as one of the remarkable discoveries of the age—namely, the results of the deep-sea soundings which have been made in an expedition conducted by Dr. Carpenter (the brother, I believe, or at any rate, a very near relation of a lady who is well known to you all) is important, because these results have had the effect of demonstrating that animal and vegetable life exists at depths below the surface of the sea, and under temperatures which had not before been supposed to be possible; and have entirely swept away the canon of geologists, only comparatively lately established, which ruled that the limit of ocean-life was a very narrow zone of depth, determined by pressure and temperature, and these discoveries also were, if I am not mistaken, published to the world, almost as soon as made, in the columns of the *Times* newspaper.

These subjects, upon which I have dwelt, perhaps at undue length, are two only out of a great number of scientific acquisitions which have been made, and have been published in a popular form to the general society of England and Europe during the last few months. But we have, besides these, information of a different class, derived from scientific expeditions engaged in exploring almost every nook of the world. For instance, there is a German expedition which is now in the precincts of the Arctic Circle. The last intelligence that was received of it was, I think, in August 1869. We have the Russians coming down through Central Asia. A scientific expedition, fitted out by that country, has already reached so far south as the Kashgar Mountains. England is specially distinguished by the number of her scientific explorers. There is an expedition undertaken by two young officers to Yarkand. Mr. Cooper is at this moment endeavouring a second time to make his way into China from our Eastern frontier. Not long ago, the Sladen expedition passed over the Eastern confines of Burmah. Again, there was lately the more important expedition of the French from Cochin China, passing into China Proper from its extreme West. On the other side of the world, we find American expeditions always upon a scale of great importance, having for their object the exploring their own continent and Central America. A scientific expedition accompanies the railway survey into Turkey, and the Eastern parts of Europe. A year or two back Sir Samuel Baker penetrated to the source of the Nile, and Dr. Livingstone is now at this time, we hope, alive, serving the interests of science in the interior of Africa. I must not forget, too, Mr. Wallace's travels in our own neighbourhood, for although they were concluded several years ago, it is only lately that they have given rise to the most beautiful and attractive of scientific books which probably ever was published in a popular form. All these, gentlemen, are watched with interest by the people of every country in Europe. I say the people advisedly, for they are known, and their doings are communicated throughout very considerable sections of society, not, of course, extending quite to the lowest classes, but certainly covering a very large portion of the population. Have you anything here in the least degree approaching to this? Is there with you any general diffusion of knowledge in natural history, in physical geography, which can be compared with that which I have pointed out to you as subsisting in Europe? You will remember that I have designedly omitted to say anything with regard to abstruser matters of science, which may be considered to lie within the region belonging peculiarly to scientific men. Now, what is the effect upon society of a state of things of the kind which I have endeavoured to picture to you?

It is not the value of the information which each man thus has which is most important, although that is something. I admit that, although such books as these, to which I have just alluded, lie upon the drawing-room tables, and are seen in the school-room of children, the actual knowledge possessed in the drawing-room and nursery may often be very small. But the general result upon public opinion is incalculable. The grand truths of nature are grasped by the few only: but the existence of wonderful laws, uniting the past and the present, the depths and the heights of this glorious universe, is understood somewhat dimly perhaps, but still is certainly, to some extent, understood by everybody. But yet more than this: everybody knows and feels that there is a power of research, of investigation and reasoning, in the intellect of man, which is ever active, never ceasing, and before which all arbitrary dogma must sooner or later yield itself, unless it chance to express a truth. I venture to say, that this sense of the existence of universal law, and of the power of the human intellect to detect it, is most wholesome in its influence on the opinions of every portion of society. I am old enough to have had the opportunity of seeing how rapidly the tone of public opinion has altered in the presence of a consciousness of this kind. No doubt we have had science and scientific men since the days of Socrates. Certain and solid truths, worked out in those early times, are a part of our inheritance. And the intellectual acquisitions of man have ever gone on increasing upon that foundation. It is however, only of very late years—indeed, it is strictly within the experience of the older members of the present generation—that the knowledge of physical subjects has been a popular acquisition. Until the 18th century, philosophy and science were principally elaborated by deductive reasoning from assumed data. As such, they were sealed to all but cultivated minds. It is within our experience that the results of induction, and a knowledge of what inductive reasoning means, has become the possession of the general body of the community; and hence, I believe, it is, gentlemen, that we now see diffused in all the nations of Western Europe such a popular spirit of enquiry and enterprise, of liberality, and toleration, as was never known in the history of the world before. I am confident that you must yourselves become participators in the knowledge of these subjects, and the spirit which is inseparable from the study of them, before you will be able to emancipate your minds from the restraints and the prejudices, which, however acute your intellect, certainly do embarrass them now. But I believe that you cannot be introduced to knowledge of any kind except of your own motive. And this cannot be gratuitously bestowed upon you from the outside. It needs to be induced. Therefore, I am particularly glad to find that so competent a gentleman as Baboo Raj Krishna Mitter, one of yourselves, has undertaken to make the first step forward. There is no reason, I think, to suppose that what he is doing is in any way obstructive of, or in opposition to, the schemes of other eminent gentlemen amongst his countrymen. But he is the first among you who has committed, what we call in legal phraseology, an overt act, towards carrying good intentions into effect. He has taken an actual step, and has thus got somewhat beyond the mere region of proposition. It is for this reason, gentlemen, that, assuming, as he thought, that what I was likely to say here to-night would help him, I was most glad, at his request, to come forward and say it. I most sincerely wish him all success, and I trust this small undertaking of his is but the first step forward in a progress that will lead you at least as far as the nations of Europe have yet advanced.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, N. W. P. MATRIMONIAL JURISDICTION.

15th February, 1870.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Turner.)

KELLY VS. KELLY.

SUIT FOR A JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

This case came before the Court on two cross petitions. Of these one was by Mr. Newton, counsel for Mrs. Kelly, praying that she might be allowed to withdraw from the suit; the other was signed by the respondent, Mr. Kelly, and three witnesses, who stated that they had, on the 8th instant, at night, rushed suddenly into a room at the Constantia Hotel, Allahabad, occupied by a person who called himself Captain Smith, and there discovered the petitioner, Mrs. Kelly, in bed with the so-called Captain Smith. Kelly therefore prayed that the alimony might be discontinued, and that what was now lying in the Court might be returned to him.

Mr. Newton appeared for Mrs. Kelly, petitioner.

Mr. Jardine (instructed by Messrs. Shircore and Mullaly, solicitors) for Mr. Kelly, the respondent.

The Court asked Mr. Jardine if he would consent to the withdrawal of the suit.

Mr. Jardine said that after what had occurred he could not consent to the suit being withdrawn. He asked that it might be ignominiously dismissed. There was no provision for the withdrawal of a suit under such circumstances.

Mr. Justice Turner said the only case in which the withdrawal of a suit was contemplated in the Code of Civil Procedure was when permission was sought to sue again. That was not asked for in this case. He could not therefore permit it to be withdrawn; but if no one appeared for the petitioner, he would dismiss it for default.

Mr. Newton said that he would not appear, and that she did not think Mrs. Kelly would appear in person, a she was taking the benefit of the sea air.

On her name being called, no one answered.

Mr. Jardine asked the Court to take the evidence of four European witnesses, Messrs. Kelly, Constantine, Hoff, and Polites, as to the alleged adultery, before dis missing the case. It was hard that Mr. Kelly should have been put to the expense of this litigation, and have had his character damaged without the opportunity of clearing it by showing what a worthless person the lady was. Besides she might go about running up bills on his account, and for many reasons it was desirable to perpetuate the testimony as to her conduct. She had grossly misconducted herself while receiving alimony from Mr. Kelly and during the pendency of her own suit. It was almost contempt of Court.

Mr. Justice Turner, however, declined to take any evidence, as the petition for a judicial separation was no longer pressed by Mrs. Kelly. He should dismiss her petition with costs. The alimony would of course cease.

Mr. Jardine then presented a petition on behalf of Mr. Kelly for a dissolution of marriage. He explained amid much amusement that his client had long denied, and still doubted, the validity of the marriage; but as the Court seemed to think it valid, he now wished to have it dissolved. He would have to argue every point against what his client had argued before, but there was no reason why a man should not take different views of things according to circumstances. A Mr. Britts, the alleged adulterer, was made co-respondent.

Mr. Justice Turner said that there was no estoppel, but Mr. Kelly would have to get over the objection that perhaps his long desertion of his wife (if she was his wife) conduced to the adultery, if proved.

Mr. Jardine would do that hereafter. In the meantime he asked that notice might issue to the respondent and co-respondent.

Mr. Justice Turner asked where the respondent was

Mr. Jardine said she had last been heard of in Allahabad. If she could not be found they would serve notice on Kelly as an adult male member of her family (Laughter).

The Court ordered notice of issue, and appointed the 12th March for the fixing of issues.—*Pioneer*.

TYPICAL CIVILIANS.

From a Bengal Point of View.

No. II.—The Secretary.

Was it Sheridan, or what graceless Bohemian of the last century, that said he wondered if it was possible to "be as wise as Thurlow looked." To realize this delicious piece of impudence fully, one must have seen an Indian Civilian Secretary. Surely never lighted upon this terraqueous globe a being more calculated to excite our respectful admiration—by everything at least but his acts. In his youth a Blifil, or Joseph Surface, who gave to his office what was meant for mankind, this preposterously good boy rises by habits of silence, secretiveness, and subordination. It is true that he never has a chance of becoming personally acquainted with the wants and ways of the people; but then he has, *per contra*, the immense advantage of looking at them in the light of chessmen, mostly pawns, upon the board of public life. Hence his speech is never shaken by feeling, nor his eyes dimmed by pity. To put down a native committee with a bad pun, or meet a commercial deputation with a lofty snub—these are the natural triumphs of a man, who owed his own rise to the indulgence of those to whom his ready but mercenary pen made itself useful. To have no convictions yourself, but to expound those of your superiors with an air of earnestness, is the surest road to official success, in a country where there is no public opinion. Men in high places naturally seek for their subalterns such men as will serve them best; and where the community is unrepresented, the public service is no more than this, the service of the rulers. Ollivier can only take the place of Rouher when personal Government is at an end. Herein doubtless is the source of India's administrative sorrows:—Vellore mutinies, mutinies of officers, condition of Bengal question, Cabul disasters, annexations, public works loans, and the grand, but misread, mismanaged explosion of fifty-seven, the breaking down of the indigo industry, the collapse of Bombay. The catalogue of blunders is long and heavy, yet such is history. And we must admit a large credit entry on the other side; though whether due as much to Mr. Secretary as to the virtues of the British national character at large, were an arduous audit.

To himself at least the life of Mr. Secretary is very pleasant. He has a luxurious metropolis for his residence in winter, and a lovely mountain Capua for the summer, where, sheltered alike from hot winds and journalism, he spreads his diligent wax, and remits his honey to the paternal, or filial, hive at favourable rates of exchange. This, and the occasional excitement of reducing the allowances of helpless subordinates, form his simple pleasures.

Yet is his lot no exception to the inexorable destiny of mortals. His kingdom of Cockayne is sometimes invaded by realities, and of the sterner sort. Such times are apt, one would think, to make him feel like a German Transparency in revolutionary epochs. To one whose days have been passed in dalliance with that Tenth Muse of tabulated statements, it must be awkward to have to deal on a sudden with the raging raving passions of men, with maddened prætorians for instance, or even with the mute curses of Ooryas, who will obstinately die, in the teeth of laws of supply and demand.

There have been, and no doubt always will be, splendid departures from the model here sketched. It must never be forgotten that the net of the Secretaries has swept in strange prey, like H. M. Elliot, James Thomason, John Colvin, men with other than red tape for bowels, or ink running in their veins. But it will always be found that such men have been picked out by rulers of genius, and from the service at large; whereas your Secretary of the normal type always "rises in the Department."

Thus we return to the point whence we set out, namely, that, in a country of personal government, the Secretaries must be such as the Governors; and that, so long as the appointment of the Viceroy is left to chance, we shall have more Secretaries of the mechanical, chess-playing type, than can be at all good for the country at large. Look at the great measures, either neglected entirely, or (what is even worse) misunderstood and muddled, for mere want of head and heart, in this class. No distinction between imperial and local administration, either in finance, or in many other ways; no proper care for the infirm poor; no true view of great economical principles, but all hand to mouth, and changing every five years.

It is a bad workman who finds fault with his tools; but a worse workman, who should fit up his tools with clock-work, wind them up, and then turn them loose among the materials that stock his workshop.—*Englishman*.

INTERNATIONAL WRESTLING CONTESTS.

So-called international contests have been as plentiful as blackberries in autumn, but with the undermentioned exceptions none have been deserving of that title, for in most cases it will be found that the so-called foreigners have not only descended from British progenitors, but most of them have actually spoken the same language. The first recorded truly international contest in this country was the battle between a Venetian Gondolier and Bob Whittaker, an English pugilist, which took place about the middle of the last century. The Venetian was a man of prodigious strength, possessing an arm not only very large and muscular, but surprisingly long. He had proved a complete terror to his own countrymen, owing to the number of jaw-bones which he had sent to the surgeon's to be set, and his impetuosity was described to be irresistible. The Venetian was considered a good subject for winning, and a foreigner of distinction, as well as several of his countrymen, backed him for a large sum. The combat took place in Figg's Amphitheatre, before a large assemblage of rank and fashion. Scarcely had they faced each other when the Venetian struck Whittaker with such force as to knock him off the stage, which was remarkable for its height. Bob in the next round made a stoop, and catching the foreigner in the mark, levelled him. The Gondolier came up for another round or so, and then gave in. The next truly international contest was one in which Antonio Genaro, a Spaniard, was matched against George Frost (the Suffolk Stag) to run for four hours, each staking £25. The match took place at Garratt-lane Grounds, Wandsworth, on Jan. 1, 1856. The son of Hispania stopped at the end of the fourteenth mile, Frost being then about a lap and a half in front, and the pace wretchedly slow, for the winner occupied 1h. 38min. 2sec. in running 14 miles. Thus matters stood until the latter end of 1869, when Mr. W. Holland, the enterprising proprietor of the Canterbury Hall and North Woolwich Gardens, went over to Paris and engaged a *troupe* of French *lutteurs*, or wrestlers, to appear at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, of which he is also the present lessee. Perceiving that they possessed a large share of talent in their peculiar style, combined with prodigious strength, Mr. Holland issued a challenge for two of them to wrestle W. Jameson and R. Wright, the celebrated Cumbrians, two falls in each style, for £50 a side. This was regarded almost in the light of a joke, and a match was readily made on the part of the Englishmen by Mr. W. Jameson, of the Marquis Tavern, Canonbury. It took place, as our readers are aware, on the evenings of Thursday and Friday, Jan. 27 and 28, at the Agricultural Hall, in the presence of about 20,000 spectators, and Messrs. Dubois, *ainé*, and Bonnet le Bœuf were selected by Mr. Holland to represent France. Each having gained two falls, in his own style, Mr. Holland won the toss for the final fall, which was contested by Dubois and Wright, and the Frenchman, to the surprise of most of the spectators, was declared victorious, this being the first and only occasion in which a foreigner has vanquished a Briton in an international match. Our space will not permit us to indulge in any remarks on the match, more especially as the subject has been so exhaustively treated by one of the umpires in our columns on Saturday last. So pleased was Mr. Holland at the success of his *lutteurs*, that on the occasion of the stakes being handed to him at our office he expressed his intention of giving a purse of £100 to be contended for on precisely similar terms, and, if possible, under the supervision of the same officials at the Agricultural Hall, on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 7 and 8. Herr Schweizer, however, was unable to officiate as referee, and his duties were kindly undertaken by Mr. R. Margetson, Major Wills acting as umpire for the French, as before, whilst Mr. W. Jameson of the Marquis Tavern, Canonbury, looked after the interests of the Cumbrians. The attendance was by no means so large on Monday evening as on either of the previous evenings, but we recognised amongst the company a great many of the aristocracy, who had probably been attracted by the account of the former match. At twenty-three minutes to ten the whole *troupe*, headed by Dubois, *ainé*, and Jameson, each of whom bore his national flag, marched into the ring, and having made their obeisance seated themselves whilst Dubois, *jeune* and Sternon gave an illustration of the French style, Dubois being the victor. J. Beeby and J. Graham (both of Carlisle) next had an excellent bout in the Border style, Beeby throwing his opponent by the inside click. The officials then took their seats, and at sixteen minutes to ten the match commenced:—

First Fall.—French Style.—Le Bœuf and Jameson.—The Frenchman soon got a head hold, but Jameson screwed him down on to his knees. Jameson tried very hard to turn him over, but in vain, and Le Bœuf resumed the perpendicular, and tried to buttock his opponent, but the Cumbrian was too wary. Nothing daunted, Le Bœuf made another effort, but Jameson slipped under, and laid flat on his face. The Frenchman tried in vain to overturn him, until Jameson got up. Le Bœuf again got him down, and seizing him by his furthermost wrist turned him over on both shoulders. Time, 5min. 35sec.

Second Fall.—Cumberland and Westmoreland Style.—Dubois and Wright.—They tried to get hold for a minute and a half, when Dubois, thinking his opponent had clasped his hands, lifted him off his legs by dint of sheer strength. Wright clasped his antagonist's hips with his feet, and looked like a boy in his grasp. Dubois protested that he had won the fall, but it was explained to him that his opponent had not taken hold, and they resumed the struggle for 2¼ minutes. They broke loose for wind, and at length, at exactly 4½ min. got fair hold, and Wright, in a few seconds, backheeled his opponent with the left leg.

Third Fall.—Cumberland and Westmoreland Style.—Jameson and Le Bœuf.—They were only 40 seconds getting hold, and had scarcely done so when Le Bœuf let go, thus losing the fall; but Jameson, in [illegible] without loosing his hands, and threw his burly antagonist by the outside stroke, without falling himself.

Fourth Fall.—French Style.—Dubois and Wright.—This bout caused great excitement, as it was the last bout of the evening and most certainly the best. Wright was extremely cautious, and showed that he had profited by his experience. Nearly two minutes elapsed before Dubois got a head hold with his right, the Cumbrian, however, quickly seized his left hand, and they struggled thus for another minute, Dubois in trying to buttock his opponent went undermost, and remained almost as immoveable as a statue, Wright vainly endeavouring to turn him over. Dubois at length resumed his legs after they had been struggling six minutes. The Frenchman had a draught of water, and resumed the contest. Dubois at length got his favourite hold, and lifting his opponent off his legs threw him a fair back fall by a right-hand buttock. The first days' proceedings, therefore, ended as before, the representatives of each style being equal.

Second Day, Tuesday.—About 10,000 persons, including a great many ladies, assembled to witness the conclusion of this great contest, which, contrary to expectation, created an immense amount of enthusiasm. During an interval in the ordinary performances the band played an operatic selection, and when the signal was given that the match was about to be resumed, the rush of spectators to regain their seats was something terrific. There was, however, "ample room and verge enough," and not the slightest accident occurred. The proceedings were commenced, as on the previous evening, by an illustration of each style, and the contest was resumed as under:—

Fifth Fall.—Cumberland and Westmoreland Style.—Jameson and Le Bœuf.—In less than 20 seconds after shaking hands they had hold, and no sooner did Jameson feel the grip than he threw his opponent cleverly over the knee.

Sixth Fall.—Cumberland and Westmoreland Style.—Dubois and Wright.—The Frenchman was the first to clasp his hands, but Wright experienced great difficulty in encircling the form of his bulky opponent. This went on for a minute and a half, when they parted and walked about to recover their wind. They renewed the attempt to get a fair hold, and had occupied 3min. 45sec. when Dick suddenly got his grip, and cast his antagonist over the left knee, amidst the most vociferous cheers, which were continued for a length of time.

Seventh Fall.—French Style.—Le Bœuf and Jameson.—This was a most spirited struggle, and it could at once be seen that both were trying their utmost. They quickly got hold, and Jameson, in trying to buttock his man, slipped under; he, however, quickly recovered himself, and again tried the buttock, but was unsuccessful as before. Le Bœuf threw himself on his antagonist, and, after a brief struggle, forced both his shoulders on the ground. This bout only lasted 40secs.

Eighth and Final Fall.—Few of the spectators were prepared to witness such an interesting struggle as was seen in this bout. As they stood up and shook hands it seemed any odds on the Frenchman. Dick was extremely cautious, and seemed determined that his opponent should not get any hold he liked. After Wright had acted on the defensive for upwards of a minute they got head holds, and walked half round the wing. Dubois worked his opponent up and tried to fix him against the side of the circus. This drew forth some displeasing manifestations from the spectators, and caused no little excitement. The competitors, however, drew near to the centre of the ring, where Wright got in his buttock, and very nearly gave his opponent a fair back fall. He was hardly quick enough in falling on his opponent, and Dubois extricated himself cleverly, and regained his feet. Wright, cheered on by his partisans, would not let him have any rest, and again gave him a splendid cross-buttock. No sooner had the Frenchman touched the ground than Wright jumped upon him, and forced both shoulders down at the same instant, thus winning the odd fall and the purse of £100, the bout lasting exactly six minutes. It is almost impossible to describe the scene which ensued, the spectators rose *en masse* and shouted until they were hoarse, whilst the ladies waved their handkerchiefs and greeted the victor with their brightest smiles.

As soon as possible after the contest Mr. Holland had the competitors scaled, and their weights were found to be as follows:—Wright 13st 10lb., Dubois 18st 6lb., Jameson 17st 5½lb., Le Bœuf 17st. All were weighed in their clothes except Dubois, who was in wrestling costume.

As soon as quiet was restored, Mr. Holland announced that it was his intention to give a jewelled belt to be wrestled for in something approximating to the "catch-as-catch-can" style, the winner to be styled "Champion of the World." The contest will probably take place at St. James's Hall, on Ash Wednesday. Nothing definite has yet been arranged, but a committee of gentlemen and representatives of each style will shortly be convened.—*Bell's Life*, Feb. 9.

Science and Art.—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond Street, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., &c., suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

Mr. GLADSTONE ON CLERICAL DISABILITIES.

The Rev. J. E. Thorold Rogers has received the following letter from Mr. Gladstone on the subject of clerical disabilities:—

11, Carlton-house-terrace, S. W., Feb. 2.

Dear Mr. Rogers,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial which you have transmitted to me on the subject of the disabilities attaching to the clerical profession.

For my part, I am decidedly of opinion that the existing law cannot be defended, and the Government would, I think, be inclined to favour any well-digested measure for relief from the grievance of which complaint is made.

I wish that we were in a condition to undertake the duty, but in the present state of the demands upon us, and in view of the labours of the coming session, I am sorry that I could not, with any propriety, enter into any engagement with reference to this matter,—I remain, dear Mr. Rogers, faithfully yours,

W. E. Gladstone.

THE ALBERT MEDAL.

The *Gazette* of Feb. 8 announces that the Queen has conferred the decoration of the Albert Medal of the second class on William Simpson, R.N., late Chief Boatman in charge of the Coastguard station at Bude, Cornwall, for his services during a heavy gale on the 13th of September, 1869, when the ship Avonmore was wrecked on the coast of Cornwall, near Bude. The rocket apparatus from Bude was taken to the spot, and under Mr. Simpson's direction nine of the crew were saved by it. Six still remained on the wreck, one, with a broken limb, lying jammed among the broken parts of the vessel on the deck. They could not be saved without direct assistance, and although the ship was expected to break up every moment, Simpson determined to reach the deck himself, if possible, by means of the gear. The line became fast in the block, and he was hauled through the water under the stern of the ship among floating wreckage, and with much risk he succeeded in reaching the deck, while the ship was on her beam ends, and without masts, the decks being swept by the sea, and the leeside under water. When on board he saw that the gear, which had become choked by drift oakum, must at once be cleared. This he set himself to do with his teeth while he held on to the wreck with his hands. When the rocket gear was restored to working order and got clear of all obstacles four other volunteers were hauled on board from the shore to assist, and under Simpson's direction the wounded man was extricated, and the whole of the six remaining members of the crew saved. Simpson was the last to leave the wreck.

ROME AND RAMSBOTHAM.

Dear Mr. Punch,—You will be rejoiced to hear that the Pope has exquisitely advertised the Fenians. They are renounced, along with all Secret Societies, against either the Church, or any regularly constipated Government, whether Protestant or Roman Candlestick. The Free Amazons abroad, you know, are tee-totally different from the same bodies at home. With us they give feasts, and it's for the benefit of publicans and dinners; but here they only give trouble, and are always perspiring. King Figure a Manual is himself being potted against by these unscrofulous rascals; and if the French left Rome, it's my belief we should all be assessed in our beds, without asking with your leave or without your leave, as the prophet says.

Talking of the Pope, you would like to know I dare say how he is affiliated to the office of Chief Pastime to the Roman Church. It is very simple. Any poor Monk or Fire, or regular or irregular Priest, can be collected to the post. They are in this respect like the French Shoulders, "every man Jack of whom," as a French genius said, "carries the pattens of a Field Marginal in his keepsake." The Carnavals all meet in secret cockloft, and each takes a pill, with which he gives his vote in an urn, just as they say the old Romans used to do with beans, which reminds me courteously enough, that tea wasn't properly unknown to the Heathens, or at all events coffee, as they used urns and beans, with which I am told, as also with chickweed, coffee is expensively——but I don't like to use this word; there are some things better left unsaid; and, so far, I agree with the Riddle Commissionaires at home about the Lessons from the Topography; but you know what I mean. However, this is only a learned inquisition, and seems rather irreverent to the toothpicks of the present day in Rome.

Of course the principal toothpick here is, whether the Pope is to be declared Invaluable or not. Most lighting Candlesticks that I meet—I mean by this the most belligerent of them—say that it will make no real deference, because the great doctor, if passed, will only refine clearly where the seat is. As a Protestant, I don't correspond all this, and don't portend to, as some folks do who know less, but say more. The question, an eminent Elastic told me, is, whether the Pope is invaluable *ex catalogue*; that is, out of his seat or in it. One thing is certain, that, as a member of the English Church, whatever they say here can't affect me, as we defer from them fondly and *in loto*.

What I said last week about my being wrong in the name of Aunt O'Nelly, as confident of the Pope, is not palpable after all, because I find, from Julia's reading to me, that, ages ago, there was a Consul at Niece. So why not an Aunt *now* as a confident of the Roman Pundit? By the way, Aunt O'Nelly stood as spinster to the young Princess of [illegible] of the Pope.

There are many cemeteries in the churches which I have not been able to subscribe, my space being dimity.

You should see the Babel Guards in their gorging dress: by their side our Beetles and Beefeaters are nowhere; though I've heard that our Gracious Suffering's—I mean Her Majesty's—Vixens-in-Waiting have magnificent unicorns.

There are also Alberteers, whose costumes were designated by the great Albert Dearer, or Mitchell Angelo, to whom I've eluded before this, en parson, as the French say.

We went to see the differing rides in the differing churches. All Candlestick Priests all over the world say Mass; but there are divers cemeteries according to the various rides. The French, the English, and German Roman Candlesticks are all the same, but the Pandeans, Greeks, Arabian, and Ammonian Bishops, though all Roman Candlesticks, have peculiarities. My nephew-in-law, who has been studying for the Church, is quite one of the diddleantey, as the Italians say, in these matters. He took me, and explained everything.

The Petrarch of the Pandeans was first: he has a beautiful beard, and looks very vulnerable. The Ammonian Bishops wore their nitres, studied with precious jems. Of course I knew they were saying Mass, but beyond that I didn't know what they were saying. There are bowings and ginny-fluctuations (why so called I don't know, for they are most steady people), and in some cases the flushing of a large candlestick all lighted.

The weather is bad; the murky is down to centipede, whatever that means. When I write again, which will be in about two weeks' time, I shall have a great deal more to tell you.

When Lent comes on, the Romans give up balls and parties—(the English ball was a very pleasant one here; I had a lovely new satan for it, looped up with bookcases at every affable point; and I had also some real balancing lace, and this, with my two rubies and my large admiral, exerted the envy and animation of all my come-parrots: but to return)—they give up the pumps and vanities of this wicked world, and take to fastenings and absence.

A fastening day is when they only take one meal with meat, and two collections without anything except a little dry bread; but a day of absence means only raining from flesh meats, and living on nothing but fish. The old pilgrims used to eat shell fish, and put the jalaps in their hats, as you may recollect having seen in the pictures. Goodbye for the present. The post waits for nobody: then why is it called the post?

I am, yours very truly,
Lavinia Ramsbotham, Junior.

The *Times* of the 10th February, in speaking of the late Sir William Gordon, says—"No nobler type of the Christian soldier has ever adorned the ranks of our army than he. His kindness in private life knew no limit. Cast in the true heroic mould, he had taught himself to endure overmuch, and Nature at last revenged herself by prompting him to commit an act which he, above all others, would, while in a sound state of mind, have condemned. As an official man his only fault was the excess to which he carried the principle of self-abnegation." "Old Fireworks" and his kindliness will be missed by many.

The lack of labour in Ceylon, which last year it was proposed to meet by the importation of Chinese coolies, is partially accounted for by the Singhalese method of doing work as described by a correspondent of the *Observer*. "I have seen," he writes, "working in a road twelve feet wide, one man with a *mamoty* take up a little earth out of a drain and put it into a very little basket. This a woman picks up and puts on the head of another woman, who takes two steps across the road where either a man or woman receives the basket from her head, empties it, and she returns in two more steps to the other side of the road to repeat the operation." This is indeed honouring the great principle of "division of labor."

The apostles of intemperance will be gratified on hearing the following circumstances connected with the prison of Sing Sing in New York. It is the largest State prison in the United States. There are in it 1,370 convicts, and the cost of maintaining them is 377,000 dollars. The receipts from the prisoners last year were but 264,000 dollars. Thus it is not a self-supporting institution by over 100,000 dollars. It costs eighteen cents a day to maintain a male, and twenty-seven cents to support a female convict. As to the amount of drunkenness, and its effect on crime, the admissions last year showed that 472 were temperate, 142 moderate drinkers, and 111 intemperate. Thus the number of temperate exceeds the number of intemperate four to one. There is comfort also for the apostles of ignorance—more than four-fifths of the whole number received could read and write. Still temperance and education are good things, and their advocates should not abandon them without further statistics.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

The Value of a Lady's Curl.—At the Brentford Petty Sessions on Feb. 5, Robert Passmore, hair dresser, of King-street, Twickenham, was brought up on a warrant in disobedience to a summons, charged with unlawfully detaining a "curl of hair," value 10s. 6d., the property of Miss Matilda Davis, of St. John's-villas, Twickenham. Complainant said that about two months ago she left a curl with the defendant at his shop to be dressed, and she paid ninepence, the amount agreed upon for the dressing. The defendant promised to get it done at once, and let her have it, but on her applying for it some days afterwards he said he had mislaid it. On a subsequent occasion he intimated that she must have taken it away with her. She gave him a month to return it or pay her its value; but he had done neither, and hence the present proceedings. Defendant having disputed the value of the curl, the following communication from a London firm was put in and read: "In answer to your inquiries I beg to state that for 10s. 6d. I would give ½oz. of 18 inch taper hair." Defendant admitted having received the curl, as also the payment for dressing it, but having mislaid it, said he had lost hours in looking for it. The Bench made an order on the defendant to pay 10s. 6d., the value of the curl, and 9s. costs, or sentenced him in default to 14 days' imprisonment. He paid the fine.

THE WAR OFFICE.

It seems as if there were at last some chance that the long-expected reorganization and reductions at the War Office will be carried into effect. Among other changes, we believe the following may be anticipated:—The Accountant-General of the Army, Mr. William Brown, C.B., retires, after a long and active service, with full pension and a knighthood. The Director of Clothing, Mr. Ramsay, retires on the abolition of his office. The present Army Clothing Department will be further reduced, and the greater portion of its work—the duties of detail—will in future be conducted at the factory at Pimlico, or at the depot at Woolwich—the Controller-in-chief and his omniscient department taking charge of the clothing of the army. Nothing is as yet finally decided as to the amalgamation of certain branches of the military offices at the Horse Guards with the corresponding divisions at Pall Mall. About one-sixth of the gentlemen at present employed in the latter office will shortly be invited to retire on the exceptional rates of pension which the Acts of Parliament and the Treasury minutes grounded on them allow in case of reduction. All these changes may be looked for on the 1st of April next, when the financial year commences, and they might be expected to point to the form which the regenerated War Office is to take. No speculations in this direction, however, can just now be trusted. The members of the committee which has so long had the subject "under consideration," would, we believe, be the first persons to say that it is premature at this moment to affirm what the details of their final scheme will be.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE MONCRIEFF GUN CARRIAGE.

The trial, which took place at Woolwich on Friday, of the Moncrieff 9-inch gun carriage, was interesting, as satisfactorily demonstrating the applicability of this valuable system to 12-ton guns, and as proving that the invention is susceptible of an almost infinite modification of detail. Hitherto the trials have been made with 7-inch guns of 6½ tons weight, and notwithstanding the success which attended these experiments there were those who held that the system was inapplicable to ordnance of greater weight and power. Friday's trials set these doubts at rest, for the huge 12-tons gun was fired with 30 lb., 40 lb., and 43 lb. of powder, with only one slight and unimportant hitch. The structure of this carriage differs in many important respects from that of the 7-inch gun-carriage. It is impossible within our limits or without drawings adequately to describe the various modifications of mechanical detail which Captain Moncrieff has introduced into the present carriage, but they display an amount of ingenuity and resource in the inventor which augurs well for further simplification. The alterations may probably all be accepted as improvements, and when it is considered how successful the design of the 7-inch carriage proved, the praise conveyed by this admission is of no mean order. Where other men would have been content to rest upon their laurels, Captain Moncrieff has been merely stimulated into further exercise of his mechanical skill, and into trying the various applications of which the principle is susceptible. He seems positively to delight and glory in his remarkable fertility of resource. Among the ingenious modifications introduced into the new carriage is one by which, whether the charge be heavy or light, the gun is brought by recoil exactly to the proper loading position; the arrangements for bringing the heavy projectile to the muzzle of the gun have also been attended to with advantage. The whole mass of gun, carriage, counterweight, elevation, &c., weighs about forty-six tons.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

CHIGNONS.

(The Graphic.)

"Since the invasion of the Romans," says Chateaubriand in his "Mémoires," "the French women have always sold their beautiful tresses, to decorate heads less favoured by nature than their own; and even now the women of Brittany sacrifice that ornament for the sake of some silk kerchief of many colours at one of the periodical fairs."

In the environs of the Château de Cambourg, in Brittany, an annual fair is held, on the 4th of September, in the centre of an extensive meadow. This is the local fête. In the midst of conjurers, gipsies, bear-leaders, indispensable attendants at these fêtes, you will look in vain for the red Indian silks of which Chateaubriand speaks. But if you go to the extreme end of the rows of tents and booths to the very outskirts of the village, you will there see carts draped with white canvas, the owners of which offer packets of brilliant-coloured handkerchiefs, mostly of cotton, for sale. For one of these handkerchiefs, which are about half-a-franc apiece, the dealer often succeeds in obtaining an entire crop of hair. It has been said that the girls of Brittany and Auvergne never sell their hair till compelled by extreme poverty. This, however, is incorrect. The trade in hair dates from the most remote periods, and has become an established custom. The head-dresses worn by the women and girls of the country conceal the absence of tresses; and the shorn lambs look none the worse for the absence of their wool. Girls engaged to be married sell their plaits with the consent of their future husbands, for the sake of buying a trinket or some article of furniture to begin house-keeping. The Breton hair is much prized for its unrivalled softness and lustre; and the traders in Brittany are not content with the produce of fairs and village fêtes but travel about the whole year, tempting the possessors of beautiful blonde or dark tresses to exchange them for some bright rag often not worth half a [illegible] twenty francs for a pound of long hair, that being the fixed price throughout the province; but the young girls of the towns are not so easily persuaded as their country sisters to part with this great natural ornament. The value of a good head of hair is generally about ten francs, the most abundant crop seldom weighing more than half a pound.

In Auvergne the hair trade is carried on in a much more open manner. The trader comes in his gig to all the fairs of Ambre, Saint Antheme, Arlant, Aurillac, and Riom. He pitches his tent—on the summit of which floats the tri-coloured flag—in the midst of a grand display of butter, eggs, vegetables, and fruit. He hides not here in a remote corner as he does in Brittany; but, standing on the platform of his booth, his shirt-sleeves rolled up to his shoulders, invites the women and girls in a loud voice to step up and show their tresses. Around his booth assemble crowds of men and women in wooden shoes; the women in short skirts, wearing coloured caps or straw hats with broad brims, the men dressed in green cloth jackets and enormous hats. One after another the young girls mount upon the platform, uncover their heads, undo their plaits, and exhibit their treasures in the presence of the crowd. The buyer examines them carefully, and makes his offer. As soon as a bargain is struck each girl disappears into the interior of the tent. Five minutes afterwards she reappears amidst hooting and shouts of laughter, and takes to her heels. These demonstrations deter no one, and almost every girl follows in the steps of the first. Nevertheless, it does sometimes happen that the young men unite, and after eyeing the dealer askance, rush at his cart and would soon make an end of him, if he did not pack up and drive off with his booty as fast as possible. Thanks to the swiftness of his horse, he may escape from the danger of being pillaged; but he generally disappears among clouds of dirt, stones, bad eggs, and in fact whatever may be within reach of the gallant fellows.

After the travelling dealer has completed his tour through the provinces, he takes his goods to Paris, or some other large town, where he receives for every pound of hair a sum varying from twenty francs to a hundred, according to the quality. After passing through various processes, including much cleansing, it is finally made into chignons. To form one large chignon the produce of thirty heads is often required, and it is to be noted that hair of dead persons is never used, as it is supposed to be wanting in the suppleness requisite for curling and plaiting. Many prefer to the hair of the Bretonnes that of the German girls, which is often very beautiful, though rarely met with in full perfection. Chignons of the tint known as "angelic blonde," which is chiefly found in Germany, are sold at an exorbitant price. But every kind of hair is of use for chignons, even the long hairs combed out of the head, which, in Paris, are picked out of the dust-heaps by the *chiffoniers*, and sold by them to the hairdressers for the *tetesa pointes*—a species of frisette made of hair of different qualities and uneven lengths. In fact, nothing is lost; hair of an unpopular colour is generally dyed black, and even parings of hair are used up for wigs and chignons for dolls.

1,500 francs is an exceptional price for a chignon. But such a sum is said to have been actually paid for one of a golden shade, three feet and a half in length. At the present time a very superior chignon can be had for 250 francs, and ordinary chignons are sold at prices varying from 12 to 50 francs.

Debts of Nature.—The bills of mortality.—*Punch and Judy*.

An Australian wine grower has succeeded in manufacturing some Champagne, which a large party of gentlemen assembled at Messrs. Kitz and Co.'s wine stores in Melbourne have pronounced to be excellent. It can be sold at 36 shillings per dozen.

At the British Museum—Harduppe, being informed by one of the courteous officials at the Museum that the carvings representing a serpent with its tail in its mouth were intended for emblems of eternity, answered, "Yes! it represented the ceaseless struggle to make both ends meet!"—*Fun*.

A new flag has been adopted for the Victorian Navy at the suggestion of the Admiralty. The *Ensign* will have five white stars on the blue ground, and the *Jack* five white stars in the Cross of St. George. A grand ministerial banquet was to be given to celebrate the hoisting of the new flags on board the Nelson.

The Case of the Welsh Fasting Girl.—We understand that the Government have resolved on the completest possible investigation of this case. The Treasury has, we believe, already given instructions for the prosecution of the father of the girl, and also of the self-constituted committee who combined to keep her without food. Mr. Giffard, Q.C., will be the counsel for the Crown.—*Daily News*, Feb. 9.

Since the death of Nero, the setter, there has never been such lamentation at the Tuileries as on Friday night. Jocko—the illustrious Jocko—the envied favourite of the Empress, then died—some say a natural, others a violent death. A prince of science from the Alfort veterinary establishment attended him, and gave it as his opinion that Jocko languished for the freedom of his aboriginal existence—the poor ape took an "irreconcileable" view of his brilliant captivity. But it is whispered at Court that he was taken off by treacherous poison.—*Paris Letter*.

It is announced that the Emperor of Russia has conferred on the Marquise De Caux, better known as Adelina Patti, the Order of Merit, and appointed her first singer at Court. The decoration is set with diamonds and surmounted with the Imperial Crown. No such honour has been conferred on any singer since Rubini; and Madame De Caux, who after a visit to the United States will retire into private life, naturally regards this honour as the crowning one of her career. It is a very great honour—but, after all, the Emperor but confirms what the popular voice has decreed.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, Feb. 11.)

We learn from our Roman correspondent that Monsignor Dupanloup has determined to bring before the Council the abuses and oppressions practised by the temporal Government of the Papacy. The Court of Rome will forbid the discussion, denying the right of the Council to interfere with its temporal administration; but the Bishop insists that the Papacy is as much subject to the Fathers in one aspect as the other. As he is distinguished for his strenuous support of the principle of the temporal power, this assertion has produced a deep impression; and though the ultras affirm that his motion will only hasten the dogmatic proclamation of the Papal sovereignty, the Vatican is more troubled than is suffered to appear.

Mr. Hull's paper, read before the Royal Society last week, ought to have considerable interest for the consumers of coal. From experiments made at the Rosebridge Colliery, near Wigan, the deepest mine in Britain, it appears that at a depth of 800 yards, the temperature of the coal is ninety-three degrees and a half. It will be readily inferred from this fact that the cost of labour and timber for props must be immensely increased, and the danger augmented. No doubt geologists are right in their belief that below the old red sandstone are inexhaustible beds of coal, but if the temperature increases in the ratio of 1 degree to every 55 feet (as Mr. Hull's paper implies), it will be necessary to train a race of salamanders to work the mineral.

Sir Stafford Northcote made a slight mistake in his speech at the Exeter Literary Society on Wednesday. Comparing the cheapness of literature now with what it was thirty years ago, he said there was scarcely a novel then but what was published "at the established price of three guineas and a half;" adding, "I should like to know who would give three guineas and a half for any novel nowadays?" His unthinking auditors took his fact for granted, and "Hear" and laughter were the comment. The price of the old three-volume novel, we should have thought Sir Stafford might have remembered, was *one* guinea and a half, not three and a half—half a guinea for each volume. Sir Walter Scott's novels all came out at that rate; exactly thirty seven guineas, we believe, for the whole set.

Three well-known archæologists—Mr. Pullan, Mr. Wood, and Mr. Dennis—have been recently excavating in Asia Minor. The antiquities disinterred by these gentlemen fill upwards of 200 cases, and are now on their way to England to be buried once more, we suppose, among the hidden possessions of the British Museum. It is a thankless task to add to the stores of a building which is suffering from plethora already; and inasmuch as many precious works of art are not only concealed in the vaults of Great Russel-street, but, according to Mr. Lowe, are undergoing a process of injury and dilapidation there, one feels inclined to ask whether the standing committee would not do well to follow a custom at theatres, and to signify that the house is full. Until the collections are separated, and the Natural History Department removed elsewhere, it seems a folly to accumulate archæological treasures which the public has no chance of inspecting.

It is to be feared that the case of John Le Roy, the watchmaker at St. Heliers, Jersey, will lead to attempts being made to imitate that gentleman's ingenuity. In order to prevent Mrs. Le Roy from drinking more than was good for her, he made an iron mask, fastened at the back by a padlock, and weighing altogether about three pounds, which he placed over the lady's head; and this machine would no doubt have promoted sobriety, but for a slight fault in its construction. It was made rather too large, and consequently Mrs. Le Roy managed to turn it round on her head and imbibe small glasses of liquor. No effort seems to have been spared by this thoughtful husband to cure his wife of her unhappy weakness. Besides the mask he had made a large box into a species of cage with iron bars, into which he was in the habit of occasionally placing her. It was by no means an uncomfortable retreat, and was described as being roomy, but not exactly "the place for a woman to be in." Mr. Le Roy was fined 10s. for this conduct, and there can be no doubt that he laid himself open to the penalty; but he seems to have been actuated by kindly and proper motives, and assuming Mrs. Le Roy's habits to be such as described, the wisest course she can pursue is to put on the mask and get inside the cage of her own accord when she feels tempted to give way to intemperance.

Those who hold that ladies belong to the weaker sex and require protection may have a new proof that in some instances at least they know how to protect themselves. There is now in the madhouse at Charenton a retired military officer, M. Faulte de Puyparlier, confined, at his wife's request, on a certificate of madness signed by two surgeons. The French law accords the right to any one to confine a member of his family on such a certificate, and it is of this right that Mdme. Puyparlier has availed herself. It appears, however, according to the *Gaulois*, that her husband not only is not mad, but is a man of the highest intelligence and integrity. In consequence of domestic unhappiness, however, he fell into a misanthropic state of mind, and after having been several [illegible] wife's action, he resolved to leave her and quit the capital. A few days before his departure two gentlemen waited upon him under the pretext of buying his furniture. They breakfasted with him at a cafe, put some narcotic into his drink, and while he was asleep conveyed him to the madhouse. M. Puyparlier having no friends to look after his interests, the affair passed unnoticed until the press took it up. The alleged insanity of M. Puyparlier is now to be tested by a jury of surgeons.

The Cour de Cassation has just had a singular affair under its consideration. It seems that last year the Procureur-Imperial of St. Omer called upon three master carpenters to furnish the necessary workmen to construct the scaffold for an execution. They one and all refused his request, whereupon a report was drawn up by the commissary of police, and the rebellious carpenters were in due course cited before the tribunal of police of St. Omer for an infraction of an old law of the First Republic, which empowers the proper legal officers to command the services of workmen in so far as these may be essential for executing the decrees of justice. The tribunal dismissed the complaint, whereupon the Procureur-Imperial appealed to the Court of Douai, which confirmed the decision already given. No other resource was now left except to invoke the aid of the Cour de Cassation, and to that body the Procureur-Imperial now addressed himself. The Supreme Court, however, rejected his application, on the ground—first, that a report of a commissary of police is not sufficient evidence of a fact involving an infraction of the law; and, secondly, that there was no direct refusal on the part of the master carpenters to give their individual assistance towards the construction of the work in question, but only to provide workmen for it—a piece of legal hair-splitting due to the liberal ideas lately come into vogue.

Dr. Symes Thompson may be congratulated upon having converted the lecture hall of Gresham College from a seat of dulness into a centre of useful information. Taking as his subject "Catching Cold," the Professor explained by means of drawings the effect produced on the system by an attack of catarrh. The minute vessels of the nose, throat, and chest become surcharged with blood, and if this congestion be not relieved, inflammation ensues, and ultimately derangement of structure. For prevention of colds there is nothing like a cold bath every morning; "it trains the vessels of the skin to rise vigorously into renewed action after the application of a chill." Hot rooms should be avoided, the skin protected with warm clothing, and when the temperature of the air is between 32 and 40 degrees Fahrenheit (which is the condition of atmosphere most liable to produce catarrh) a generous but careful diet should be adopted. For cure, the Turkish bath, or an ordinary vapour bath, is most efficacious, but the action of the bath should be supplemented by the administration of meat stimulants. Dr. Thompson highly recommends Whitehead's solid essence of beef for this purpose, as it contains the gelatinous as well as the fibrinous properties of the flesh, and he cited a remarkable instance of the restorative powers of the preparation. A cupful of beef tea made from the solid essence, administered on the very day when he delivered his lecture, had in ten minutes diffused a steady warmth through the system of a patient who had been brought to the Brompton Hospital, cold, pulseless, and apparently on the brink of the grave. Dr. Thompson concluded by warning his hearers that colds, unlike eruptive fevers, the more frequently they recur, the more frequently they may be expected.

It is curious to observe how much alike we all are. The great and small have similar weaknesses, the only difference being that the former conceal their feelings more than the latter. It is very seldom that the outer world is favoured with a view of the inside of a great man's head, and these opportunities are all the more valuable because they are so rare. At Worship-street police-court such an opportunity recently occurred. The worthy magistrate on the bench informed us how he could fancy he would feel under certain circumstances which happily are quite impossible. A quarrel had arisen between a time-keeper of the London General Omnibus Company and the "road manager" of the Royal Red omnibuses. The latter called the former an opprobrious name, and there seems to have been a regular row, such as always occurs when a 'bus opposition is going on. The magistrate, in deciding on the case, said: "Abuse was likely to provoke a breach of the peace, however true it might have been. For example, supposing somebody called him (the worthy magistrate) a scoundrel, and he did not deserve it, it would fall harmlessly; but if he knew it was truth, the sting would be the sharper, and he would have every inclination to punch the somebody's head." What a horrible idea! Fancy anybody calling a magistrate these dreadful names, and then again fancy, under any conceivable combination of circumstances, a magistrate punching anybody's head! And, what is more marvellous than all, it appears that a magistrate might really have an inclination for a stand-up fight in court! We cannot admit that a magistrate could ever be a scoundrel, but we can imagine the bare possibility of some future magistrate being a goose, and of some irreverent blackguard in the East-end of London so far forgetting himself as to call his worship by the name of that useful but silly bird. It would be interesting to know whether in such a case, if the magistrate knew it was truth, he would have a similar inclination to punch his reviler's head, and what would happen supposing he could not repress the inclination.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh a paper was read by Mr. Andrew Coventry on "A method of economizing our currency." The scheme suggested by Mr. Coventry is a startling if not an altogether novel one. He proposes to adopt the project of John Law, by which a bank was to be privileged to issue notes on the security of land, substituting gold, however, for land. Gold would then remain the basis on which our currency rested, not circulating, however, but lying in a bank, and to be had there at all times in exchange for notes if required to be sent abroad or for jewellery. Mr. Coventry is of opinion that were a bill passed to disqualify gold under legal penalties for currency or in barter within the kingdom, in four years the public would not only have practically endorsed his project, but have discovered its advantages. To meet the objection of Mr. M'Culloch to small notes, he would have no gold currency below the value of £10 or £20. In this he is more moderate than Mr. Ricardo, who in 1819 advocated the use of gold bars of not less than sixty ounces in weight. By adopting Mr. Coventry's scheme, not only should we economize the £56,270 which we annually pay for maintaining our present coinage, but the reserves of the Bank of England would be increased by an additional eighty millions. Of this sum he would allow two millions—enough for all demands of exchange—to remain in circulation, while the Bank should issue notes to the full amount of eighty millions. The privileged issue of the bank is now fourteen millions, and, in the opinion of many competent judges, might be raised to fifteen millions. By the additional issue of the two millions of privileged notes the Bank would gain, according to Mr. Coventry, £18,000 a year, after allowing £16,000 for the cost of new paper; while the State would gain by the further concession £25,700 per annum, in addition to the sum no longer required for maintaining the currency. This, if added to the gain to the Bank, which, although distinct from the community, is not the less a part of it, would represent, if capitalized, a gain of nearly three millions. In Mr. Coventy's scheme, it should be added, the silver currency remains untouched. His project is simply to make gold, in the form of bars, the basis of our currency, and then to exempt them wholly from active service where paper can do their work.

We have had some very disagreeble storms in this country during the last few months, but nothing at all to be compared to that which occurred last month in Cave City, Kentucky, described by the *Louisville Commercial* of the 19th ult. A roaring was heard on the evening of a wet Sunday like that of distant cannon, and then the cyclone was seen approaching—a dense black cloud accompanied by sharp, loud electrical discharges, balls of fire bursting and flaming from its front. It seems to have begun its mischief by sweeping away thirty-eight out of forty cabins belonging to the coloured people, leaving forty or fifty families houseless in a few minutes. The *Commercial* states that "Old Uncle Edward Trigg and his wife, with his four sons, and their families, all honest, respected, and industrious, were left like the others with nothing but the ground under their feet." The houses of Mr. Bird Nevill and Professor Williams were entirely demolished, Mr. Nevill's wife being first thrown out of the window, and Miss Puss Nevill, "a very attractive young lady," being struck on the head and her skull fractured. Professor Williams had company staying with him. Besides his wife and three children, there were the Rev. Mr. Grubbs, three young men, and a lady named Miss Drain. When the storm reached the Professor's house, it lifted it up, whirled it round, and dropped it again, a shapeless, shivering mass, burying the family and guests beneath its ruins. When Professor Williams became conscious, the air was filled with whirling fragments, his wife was shrieking over him, and his little children lay scattered about insensible. The fire on the hearth was not extinguished, so he seated his wife beside it with a child in her lap, caught a carpet that was circling above his head in the air, and pulled it down as a shelter for his helpless family. He then proceeded in search of his guests. The three young men were found more or less hurt one hundred feet from where the house had stood; but poor Miss Mattie Drain had been carried a distance of 100 yards, was almost insensible, and has not yet recovered her senses. The storm also carried away the house of Mrs. Herman, near Professor Williams, and deposited "a fine pianoforte" in a pond about twenty yards distant, where, the *Commercial* says, it stood in the mud, its keys severed and broken, wires mute—a fitting symbol of the desolation around it. The Masonic Hall was "whipped into strips," and so was the church. Mr. Jolly's house was levelled to the ground, and some of his chickens were found "actually plucked of their feathers." Besides all this destruction many people unfortunately lost their lives, and others received serious injuries. The air was literally filled with fragments of the uptorn houses, and the whole town seems to have been reduced to a ruin.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable [illegible] Sold in [illegible] Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

JAMES MUIR and SON'S Celebrated EDINBURGH PALE ALE—
Quarts, Rs. 4-12; Pints, Rs. 3-4 per doz.
In casks of 4 and 8 dozen; Cash, from our Godowns only. Apply to our Godown-keeper.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

NOTICES.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words 'JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY,' are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London.

BENSON'S

WATCHES Of all kinds	CLOCKS Of all kinds.	GOLD JEWELLERY Of the Newest Designs
LEVER.	DRAWING-ROOM.	BRACELETS.
HORIZONTAL.	DINING-ROOM.	BROOCHES.
CHRONOMETER.	CARRIAGE.	EAR-RINGS.
KEYLESS.	CHURCH.	LOCKETS.
CHRONOGRAPH.	HALL AND SHOP.	NECKLACES.

GOLD LEVER HUNTERS, 14, 18, 23, and 35 Guineas.
SILVER " " 5, 7, 11, and 20 "

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—one upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO
25, OLD BOND STREET; and THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON;
Or, if preferred, to H. S. KING & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co.), Bombay, of whom can be obtained the Illustrated Pamphlets.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
ALFRED BISHOP, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,
17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1861 was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The leading professional men of England recommend the following popular preparations of SAVORY & MOORE, who obtained the Silver Medal at the late Paris Exhibition.

FOR BREAKFAST AND LUNCH.—"PANCREATIC COCOA."—Nutritious, palatable, and indispensable to all suffering from Indigestion, Debility and Pulmonary complaints. Sold in tins of 1 lb. and upwards.

DIGESTION is restored and perfected by the use of "Pancreatine." This valuable natural product properly assimilates every kind of food and precludes nausea. Sold in Bottles as Wine and in powder.

WASTING DISEASES.—Immediate relief and permanent benefit is obtained by using "Pancreatic Emulsion." It is agreeable to the taste, and assimilates all fatty substances, Cod Liver Oil, &c. Sold in Bottles.

CONSUMPTION.—In all cases where Cod Liver Oil is taken the "Pancreatic Emulsion" increases appetite, nutrition, and materially helps the system. Sold in Bottles.

ASTHMA, &c.—In diseases of the throat and respiratory organs the use of "Datura Tatula" gives instant relief, and its good results are confirmed by the personal experience of most eminent Physicians. Sold as Cigars, Cigarettes, Pastiles for inhalation, &c.

DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, &c.—Jeremie's celebrated Sedative and Antispasmodic has never been known to fail in the most desperate cases of Cholera. Sold in Bottles.

FOOD FOR INFANTS.—The Royal Nurseries are supplied with the food prepared by Savory & Moore. It has received the marked approval of eminent medical men for its nutritive and digestive qualities. Sold in tins ready for use.

SAVORY & MOORE,
Chemists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Emperor Napoleon III., the King of the Belgians, &c.,
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
See Trade Mark on every Bottle and Tin.

Sold by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).
Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies' Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

EXCHANGE.
On London at 6 months' sight.......1/11 3/4
" " 3 " 1/11 9/16
" on demand.......1/11 3/8
" Scotland and Ireland.......1/11 5/16
Circular Notes.......1/11 1/4

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
AGENCIES.
Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.
Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.
The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.
Every other description of Banking business transacted.
All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Subscribed Capital $50,00,000
Paid-up Capital....... $35,00,000
Reserve Fund....... $7,00,000
LONDON BANKERS.—The London and County Bank.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
George F. Heard, Esq., Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.—Chairman.
Julius Menke, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustan & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Shanghai. Foochow. Calcutta.
Hankow. Yokohama. Bombay.
London.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.
INTEREST
On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—
12 Months .... 6 per cent per annum.
6 " .... 5 do. do.
4 " .... 3 do. do.
In the meantime the Bank does not open Current Accounts.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent. R. STEVENSON,
Bombay, 27th September, 1869. Agent in Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
PASSAGES to SUEZ and Europe Engaged, and Baggage Received and Shipped.
PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES REALIZED.
CIRCULAR NOTES and SOVEREIGNS SUPPLIED.
BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the exchange of the day.
Bills drawn on Messrs. COUTTS & Co., London, for sums of £100 and upwards at three days to six months after sight.
APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras on demand, and Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Payment received at par.
CORRESPONDENTS—
GRINDLAY & Co., LONDON.
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FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a YACHT, teak built and coppered, rig, sliding gunter, 30 feet long, 9 feet beam, 4½ feet deep, draws 2½ feet water.—Apply Lessee Apollo Refreshment Rooms.

FOR SALE, a pair of splendid GREY CAPE HORSES, imported by Captain Halpin, of the steamer Great Eastern, perfectly quiet and believed to be sound in every respects, go well in single or double harness. Apply to S. P. DHUNJEEBHOY & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at the office of the undersigned, a number of FLAGS of various patterns, and a quantity of COLOURED CLOTH used at the late Broach Exhibition.
Also a CROWN and several Letters designed in gas-piping for Illumination.
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.
22 Apollo Street, 8th March 1870.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,
A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.
Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.
T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, PAINTS and OILS from the Manufactory of Messrs. JOHN MATHEWS & Co., HATTON GARDEN WORKS.
PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.
Zinc Metallic White.
White Zinc.
White Lead.
Red Lead.
Oxide of Iron.
OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed.
Apply to the Agents in Bombay,
14, Meadow Street. OWEN & OKELL.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE,
RECEIVED BY
EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
HAM, finest Cumberland, per lb.	1 1	1 3
BACON, best Wilts Middles, per lb.	1 1	1 3
CHEESE, Double Glo'ster, per lb.	1 0	1 2
CHEESE, Gruyere or Parmesan, slices of about 6lb. in sealed tins, per lb.	1 12	2 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HOUSEHOLD SOAP
FOR THE BATH OR TOILET.
Prepared expressly for India by
PEARS AND SON,
Manufacturers for more than fifty years of the celebrated
TRANSPARENT SOAPS.

PERFUMED BAR SOAPS.
Assorted: viz., BROWN WINDSOR, ELDER FLOWER, GLYCERINE, HONEY, LAVENDER, MARSHMALLOW, OATMEAL, ROSE, or SUNFLOWER OIL.
Per 1s. 6d. bars of 1 lb. Cash, as. 14; Credit, Rs. 1.
Per box of 14 bars Cash, Rs. 11; Credit, Rs. 12-8.

BROWN WINDSOR.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credt. Rs a.
A very superior quality of this old favourite, per 1s. 6d. packet of 1lb.	1 2	1 4

SCENTED SOAPS IN BOXES,

Of 3 Tablets each; Glycerine, Honey, Lavender, Mallow, or Sunflower, single box	1 2	1 4
Ditto ditto dozen boxes	12 0	13 8

MESSES AND HOUSEHOLDERS
will find these Soaps economical, effectually detergent, and agreeable.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—
Just landed, two Portable Engines, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth, Lincoln, with enlarged Fire Boxes for burning wood fuel, and combining all the latest improvements:—
One 6 Horse Power nominal.
One 8 ditto ditto
One 10 ditto ditto } shipped per Dilharree, and may be
One 12 ditto ditto } expected shortly.
Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with suction and delivery hose complete.
Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 horse power nominal, with boilers and mountings complete.
One Portable Steam Crane, complete to lift 5 tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.
One 8 H. P. Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with boiler and fittings complete.
Also a Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.
Double Barrel Lift Pumps, 6 in. bore, and 9 in. stroke, with 24 feet suction and 9 feet delivery pipe.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 20, and 24 gauge.
A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.
Crab Winches, Galvanized Blocks, &c., &c.
Bar and Plate Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, &c., &c.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.
22nd January 1870 W. NICOL & Co.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS &c. EXPECTED BY S. S. BARODA.

	Rs.	
Griset's Grotesques, coloured	3	4
Geike's Life; a Book for Young Men	3	0
Cumming's Fall of Babylon	3	12
Townsend's Every Day Book of Modern Literature	4	12
Guy Mannering (new edition)	2	4
Roger's Historical Gleanings (2nd series)	3	12
Year Book of Facts for 1870	3	4
Miss Austin's Tale. (new edition)	6	12
Reynold's Les Ruines du Chateau de Ravensworth	0	12
Belot's Mademoiselle Giraud, ma femme	2	0
Riviere Pierrot's Cain l'Evoutement	2	0
De Beamoir's Les Mysteries de L'Ile de St. Louis, 2 vols.	1	4
Engineers' Pocket Book for 1870	3	12
Chappell's Opera Books for Cornet	1	0
Cornet Miscellany	1	8
Roger's How to speak Hindoostanee	1	0
Forbes's Hindustani Manual	2	4
Enquire within upon Everything	1	12
Map of Suez Canal	1	0
The Holy Bible, handsomely bound	10	8
New Cavalry Regulations	2	0
World of Fashion for Feb	0	12
Le Follett	1	0
London and Paris for Feb	1	0

Bombay, 8th March 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—None but competent Book-keepers need apply to R. R., Office of this Paper, naming references and Salary expected.
Bombay, 7th March 1870.

NOTICE.—WANTED a competent person to fill the situation of PURVEYOR in the JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY HOSPITAL at Bombay; he must be able to read and write English fluently, and be conversant with Accounts. Salary Rs. 45 per mensem.
Applications with Testimonials to be addressed to the undersigned.
G. S MIGNON, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, March, 1870.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

MALABAR HILL.—TO BE LET, from the 25th instant, the BUNGALOW now occupied by Edward Bigg, Esq. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to Messrs EDWARD BIGG & Co., Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, a large newly erected OFFICE (second story) in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat. For further information apply at the premises between the hours of 3 and 5 P.M. Also a large GROUND FLOOR of the same premises, which is well adapted for Office or Show-room.

FIRST and SECOND FLOORS in Meadow Street TO LET from 1st March. These Floors are airy and in a good position. On the first floor there are four rooms, and on the second floor two large rooms suitable for offices. Apply to NANSEE KHYRAZ, 13 Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, the GROUND FLOOR and FIRST STOREY at present occupied by Messrs. Thomson and Co., Chemists and Druggists, in Apollo Street.—For further information apply to the Owner at the next premises, above Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., between the hours at 3 and 5 P.M.

NOTICES.

SALE by AUCTION of TRANSPARENCIES for the DUKE of EDINBURGH'S VISIT to BOMBAY.—Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have just received instructions to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Jerusalem opposite Messrs. Watson and Co.'s New Building, Esplanade, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 o'clock the LARGE TRANSPARENCIES remaining unsold, painted expressly for the reception of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh by Messrs. McLeod and Horden.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co., BOMBAY.

GENERAL BUSINESS.
NEW BOOKS, STANDARD BOOKS AND ALL CHEAP READING now ordered or supplied from Stock, at the rate of TEN ANNAS to A SHILLING of the English selling price.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.
Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. will be happy to forward, on application, a list of all Periodicals and Newspapers with their distinctive features, London prices, and reduced terms of supply to Subscribers either in Bombay or in the Country.

PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND BINDING.
Including Card Plate Engraving and Printing.
NOTICE.—The Book Department has been recently rearranged and refitted so as afford Visitors ready access to the shelves, whereon will be found, carefully classified, a valuable Library composed of the best works in all branches of Literature.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.
IN THE ART DEPARTMENT.
Ceramic Statuary
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MISCELLANEOUS STOCK,
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Despatch Boxes
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Playing Cards
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Sundries.

NOTICE.—All Goods in these Departments are priced at the rate of TWELVE ANNAS to the SHILLING of English cost and ten per cent. discount is allowed on all Cash transactions.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BOUCHARDAT'S
GLUTEN BREAD
and
GLUTEN BISCUITS,
absolutely free from Starch and Saccharine matter. As used in St. Thomas', Guy's, and other Hospitals.
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them. They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.
Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.
Goa Powder ....12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici).......12 as. "
A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.
Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

JAMES W. ALLAN AND Co.,
(Late KINLOCH AND ALLAN)
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—
1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.
2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.
3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Nettings Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

MRS. GODFREY,
MILLINER & DRESSMAKER.
28, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
BEGS to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations that she has received her first Consignment of Millinery for the Season, consisting of Dress Bonnets, Hats—trimmed and untrimmed, new Parasols, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Shot Silks and Satin, Brooch and Plain Grenadines, Wedding Wreaths and Veils, Tarleton in all colours, Muslins, &c., &c.
Superior French Kid Gloves Rs. 2-8 per pair.
Paris Kid Gloves....... 1-8 "

JOONUS TYEB,
CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,
HABIT MAKER.
No. 9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!
JOONUS TYEB respectfully solicits a continuance of the support he has received for the past 15 years. His Season's Stock just to hand, consisting of Mixed Silks, Meltons, Diagonals, Venetians, Oxford and Cambridge Coatings, Fancy Doe Skins, Tweeds, Angolas, Heathers, Bedfords, Cords, Whip Cords, and all the latest Patterns in Trousering.
A large variety of Patterns in Washing Quilting, Cotton and Linen, for Vests.

MILITARY REQUIREMENTS.
Full dress Sword Belts.
Full dress Sword Knots.
Full Dress Sash.
Brass and Steel Scabbards.
Gold and Silver Crowns and Stars.
Infantry Gold Lace.
Oak Leaf Lace.
Gold Lace Cap Peaks.
Uniforms of every description made to order.
A very large assortment of Cotton and Linen, Drills, Kharkee Imperials, &c., for washing suits and Shikarring.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.
A nice selection of Silk Neck-ties, Scarfs, Gent's Shirt Collars in every shape, Gent's Shirts, Socks, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Undervests, Drawers, &c., &c., Travelling Wrappers, Railway Rugs in sizes, Leather Straps, &c., &c., Scotch Mauds, Portmanteaus, Hat Cases, Silk Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Dog Cart Umbrellas.
Hats of almost every description, at very moderate prices.
Gentlemen may depend that every order entrusted to us shall have our best and earliest attention with a guarantee of a perfect fit, our establishment being entirely under European management.
JOONUS TYEB, Outfitter.
9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED has just received a choice and best selection of the following MILLINERY, which can be had at a moderate price:—
Ladies' and Girls' Hats and Bonnets, of the latest fashion.
Boys' Hats, ditto.
Satin and Sanssenet Ribbons, of various colours and sizes.
French Flowers and Feathers.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, of all colours and sizes.
Also other Fancy Goods.
D. CURSETJEE, Milliner.
No. 28, opposite the Oriental Bank.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS,
23, APOLLO STREET.
Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.
A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for 2 and 4 Portraits) on view, and for Sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.
NOTICE.—MR. STRETTON has much pleasure in announcing the OPENING of the above STUDIO THIS DAY. Its position, removed from the business part of the City, and standing in a large Compound, not only affords every facility for the exercise of the Photographic Art, but materially conduces to the comfort and convenience of the Public; by Ladies the private character of the establishment, and its internal arrangements, will be particularly appreciated. Constructed at a considerable outlay for securing perfect lighting and ventilation it is peculiarly adapted to the requirements of a hot climate, the temperature rarely exceeding that of any other part of the house. From his recent connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs Mayer et Pierson of Paris, Mr. Stretton can guarantee first class work.
Carriages and Horses taken in the Compound. Horses and Carriages taken in the compound with artistic natural background.
The Studio is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 7 A.M. till 4 P.M.
No. 1, Love Lane, Parell Road.
16th November 1869.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)
Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.
The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.
A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.
The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.
Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.
JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour of the day or night. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.
Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, briliantly lighted with Gas.
Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.
HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.
ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.
The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.
The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.
A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.
TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.
22 APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,
Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Anti-Corrosive Paint.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Hoop Iron.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.
N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony; and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all AFFECTIONS of the THROAT and CHEST, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy; they do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.
Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S
CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS.
The great remedy for these disorders in Adults and Children can now be administered in the form of A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective.
TESTIMONIAL.
"BATLEY, January 26, 1869.
"SIR,—One of my children, aged two years and four months, being troubled with worms, I was induced to try your Bon Bons. I purchased some from Mr. B. Whitaker, Chemist of Batley, and after taking two only, she voided nine large worms. Two days after another dose, she again voided three more; three of them, the worst, measuring from 8 to 9 inches each in length. I consider them a most invaluable remedy, and should be tried by all suffering from worms.
"To Mr. KEATING, London." (Signed) "JOHN STENSON
"Witness, B. WHITAKER.
Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.
This POWDER is QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Mosquitos, and every other species of insect. Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.
☞ The public are particularly requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark.
Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co., and all Druggists.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,800,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.
HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).
TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{ William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
T. Ridgway ridson, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
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William Hickman, Esq.
R. W. Kelley, Esq.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq.
Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
John Sharp, Esq.
N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
C. J. Thomas, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.
The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.
For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

INURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—
ESTABLISHED 1710.
POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

FURTHER REDUCTION in the RATES of FIRE INSURANCE.—The English Assurance Company, (being free from combination), issue Fire Policies at rates 20 per cent. below *all* and 25 to 50 per cent. below most, other Offices in Bombay.
LIFE RATES, which are also very moderate, apply to Europeans and Natives alike.
HILL, POLLOCK & Co., Agents,
6 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
Established 1843.
MESSRS. JAMES HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.
The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Established 1840.
Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.
Capital One Million Sterling.
Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 18th May, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A. D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E. C.
GOVERNOR.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.
SUB-GOVERNOR. EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
DEPUTY-GOVERNOR. DAVID POWELL, Esq.
John P. Laurence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.
Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.
The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.
Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.
The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.
Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.
Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.
Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.
Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.		Age next birth day.	For the terms of one and seven years respectively. One year.	Seven years.
	With profits.	Without profits.		One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	34 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 4
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
Further information, forms of Applications, and Prospectuses can be had on application to
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Bombay, 15th January, 1870. Agents for Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,
Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
A. Hay, Esq.
E. Morriss, Esq.
H. G. Dunlop, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
and
H. E. Bright, Esq.
AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... ... ... £8,650,615- 8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,693,344-18- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... ... £843,755-15- 4
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.
So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... " 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch

SALES BY AUCTION.

SALE of GREEN TEA by PUBLIC AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, the 10th March, at 1 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, by order of E. D. SASSOON, Esq., in their Godowns, in Marine Street, Fort, in Sassoon's Building, on account and risk of the first purchaser, Blackidass Lallchund—
167 Boxes of Green Tea, out of a parcel of 256 Boxes, purchased by him, of the following numbers:--
No. 18—69 Boxes of Green Tea.
" 19—53 Do.
" 20—78 Do.
" 21—30 Do.
" 22—26 Do.
In all 256 Boxes Do.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale, and lots should be cleared out within 4 days from the day of Sale.
Bombay, 7th March 1870. HEERALALL & Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 25, Apollo Street.
AUCTION SALE of GHEE, &c. &c., at KHAN BAZAR, IN RE THUCKER THURDASS LUDHANEE and others, INSOLVENTS.
On Monday, the 14th March 1870, at 1 P. M., Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co. will submit to sale by public auction, by order of the Official Assignee, on account and risk of the above Insolvents, at their Khan Bazar, Godown. A quantity of ghee, &c., &c.
AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Musjid Bunder, Khan Bazar and Stable at Bhandarwadda Row, In Re Dyal Khimjee and others, Insolvents.
On Wednesday next, the 23rd March 1870, at 3 p.m., Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee, and on account and risk of the above Insolvents, their right, title, and interest in the following landed property, viz:—
LOT No. 1—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situated on the east side of Cazee Syed Street, out of fort, near Musjid Bunder, bounded on the East by a public passage, on the North by the house of Dewjee Muccaney, on the West by Cazee Syed street, on the South by the house of Walbhoy Gullachund, measuring 78½ feet in length, and 22½ feet in breadth or thereabouts, and which piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 680, and the said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 89.
LOT No. 2—All that piece or parcel of Government ground together with the message, tenement, or range of buildings or stable standing thereon, situated without the Fort, at Bhandarwadda Row, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 551, and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 39, containing by admeasurement about 25½ feet in breadth, and 40½ feet in length, or 143 2/9ths square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the East by a passage of the house of Dhodoo Takkoor, on towards the West by Bungally Poorah street, on the North by Bhundarwadda Row, and on the South by the Mosque.
For all further particulars apply to the Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay, or to the undersigned.
Bombay, 10th March 1870. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of SHIRAZ COTTON.
This day Thursday, the 10th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction, at Colaba, in the jutha of Runchord Khimjee, on account of the first purchaser, Tucker Bhimjee Moojee, by order of Godraiz Merwan Erany.
102 bales Shiraz cotton saila bhailla.
N.B.—25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of the WELL-KNOWN IRON BARQUE NIGHT HAWK.
Messrs. Crawford and Co. have instructions to submit this fine iron vessel to auction sale at their rooms in Marine Street, This day Thursday, the 10th March at 3 P.M. She is constructed of iron, was built at Glasgow in the year 1854, and registered at the Liverpool Lloyds under class A 1 for 18 years from that date. Hence still on the first letter her dimensions are 208 feet in length, 32 feet beam, and 16 feet hold, and per register 651 tons burthen. She underwent very extensive renewals and repairs so late as the year 1868, when she was fitted with new masts, sails, and riggings, fore and aft. Her equipment is very complete comprising 3 boats, 3 bower, 1 steam and 2 kedge anchors, 2 cables, 270 fathoms in length, a 10 inch Manilla tow rope, a 7 inch hemp, hawser, 3 warps, nearly two complete suits sails one of which actually new, cabin stores, &c., &c.
A detailed inventory of the considerable length embodying further particulars of stores, &c., on board may be seen at the rooms of the undersigned, who will gladly give any further information required.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On Monday the 14th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, the following:—
9 bales grey shirtings
6 ditto ditto madapollams
3 ditto ditto T cloths
7 cases T red scarfs
5 ditto ditto handkerchiefs
A brand new lock stitch sewing machine by Wanzer in walnut-wood cabinet
10 quarter casks English vinegar.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.
On Tuesday the 15th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by public auction, by order of Thucker Moolice Dhurumsey, on account of Gungadhur Soonderjee all that piece of freehold land forming a portion of the oart called by the name of Putukwaddy with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Girgaum Road, bounded on the east by the house of late Mooktabai widow of Pandoorung Tookajee, and partly by the house Sokabai widow, on the west by the public passage of the oart, on the north by the house of Manock Juggunath, and on the south by the warehouse of Ebrahim Cumroodin, assessed under No. 54, and by the Collector of Bombay under No. 551.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.
On Wednesday the 16th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, by order of Thucker Moolice Dhurumsey, on account of Gungadhur Soonderjee:—all the right, title and interest of the said Gungadhur Soonderjee, in the three shops in the range or chawl of buildings, situate at Null Bazar, assessed under No. 5, registered under No. —bounded on the east by the public Khojah street, on the west by a private passage, on the north by the house of Bhungsalee Dhurumdass Jaydass, and on the south by half portion of the said chawl.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
PONEY—A handsome chesnut poney 6 years old, strong and willing with saddle and bridle complete, can be seen at an hour's notice, suitable for Hackney players
A good dog-cart light and stylish, with set of good English harness, slightly used, price for all Rs. 250
A very handsome chestnut Arab horse, about 13 hands, very fast, jumps well, and good tempered, carries a lady; would make an excellent pigsticker. Can be seen at an hour's notice
An elegant sociable with moveable German shutters and chesnut Arab horse and harness complete
An unusually genteel mail phaeton painted dark blue
TWO BOILERS 11 tons each with all things appertaining to them saved from the wrecked ship Bucentaur, can be seen on the Victoria Bunder, Colaba—
GRINDSTONES—A few of these of extra fine grain which give exquisite polish as well as edge—fitted on compact metallic frames suitable for the workshops, either of the Amateur or the Mechanic in the following sizes, 16, 18, or 20 inches diameter and ranging in price from only Rs. 14 to 26 each, according to design of stand. There are but a few.
Bombay, 10th March 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.
On Saturday, the 12th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey shirtings, T cloths, madapoams, jacconets, &c.
4 bales grey shirtings 8½ lbs
6 ditto ditto 9 lbs
AT 1 P.M.
A bay riding horse
A second-hand shigram

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and richly open carved household furniture, Elkington's best plate chest, rich crockery and glassware, argand chandeliers, first-rate oil paintings, a handsome fast-trotting high-caste Arab chesnut horse, goes quiet in harness and saddle, choice plants, &c., at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office Chowky.
This day Thursday, the 10th of March, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable and richly open carved blackwood household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, horse, &c., &c., the property of T. G. Beaumont, Esq. (proceeding to Europe.) The same comprises rich hollow stem glass ware, rich dinner, breakfast and dessert services, Elkington's best plate chest containing a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet, egg and pickle frames, a choice and artistically designed epergne and 4 lights candelabras to match, tea tray, waiter, tea set, butter pot, a set of spoons and forks for 24 persons, best cutlery, oilmanstores, wines, &c., richly open carved blackwood furniture, such as round dining table for 12 persons, sideboard, dumb waiters, screens, circular, pier and work tables, prediew and drawing-room chairs, conversation and reclining couches, tea poys, rich velvet pile and Brussel's carpets, a handsome plated five light argand chandelier, plated and bronze single and double light hanging argand lamps, real China gilt jars, handsome flower vases, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frames the four seasons, a first-rate musical box playing 8 tunes with drum, bells and castanets, handsome four-post bedsteads, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, towel horses, clothes baskets, dispense articles, cooking utensils, choice plants, &c.
AT 1 P.M.
A handsome fast-trotting high-caste Arab chesnut carriage horse quiet to ride, 6 years old 14-2½ high.
A child's bay poney
A light office pallanquin (in good order).
A set of English German silver mounted carriage harness.
A gentleman saddle by Middlemore, &c.
A first-rate Surat milch cow, gives 9 seers of milk in a day &c., &c.
Catalogues are printed and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable English walnutwood and mahogany and richly carved blackwood furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, a splendid mahogany square piano, (if not previously disposed of by private contract), a remarkably light English-built sociable by Onken, a handsome high-caste Arab chesnut horse, harness, &c., at Victoria Road, Byculla.
On Monday, the 28th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the valuable household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, carriage, horse, &c., the property of F. M. Hynes, Esq., Civil Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, proceeding to Europe. Full particulars will be hereafter given. No Catalogues and the property will be on view, 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., at Altamont Cumballa Hill.
On Monday, the 4th April, and the following days, Messrs. Bennett and Co, are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of George Foggo, Esq., proceeding to Europe. Full particulars in future advertisements. Catalogues will be published and the property on view from 29th March.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated glass and porcelainware, first-class carriages, horses, &c., at Breach Candy.
On Thursday the 11th, and Friday the 12th proximo, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Hon'ble SIR RICHARD COUCH, KNIGHT, Chief Justice.
Full particulars will be given hereafter.
Catalogues will be published, and property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.
A bay Australian gelding, quiet, believed to be sound, height 14-3½
Bombay, 10th March 1870. BENNETT & Co.

DINSHAW, HORMUSJEE, & Co.,
NOS. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of COTTON.
This day Thursday, the 10th day of March, Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. will sell by public auction, by order of Ragowjee Jairaz, on account and risk of Khoja Suzunbhoy Currim at his Colaba in the depot of the said Ragowjee Jairaz.
25 candies Oomrawuttee Akote cotton selected by first-class European Firm—TERMS, CASH.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street, Fort, on Tuesday and Wednesday next, the 15th and 16th instant, at 1 P.M.
An invoice of glass fancy goods, consisting of Bohemian glass decanters, jewel boxes, soap pots, milk jugs, toilet bottles, butter pots, handsome flower vases, domes, fruit dishes, best porcelain figures, kerosine hand lamps, and a variety of other articles, &c.
ALSO,—carved blackwood furniture, comprising chairs, dressing tables, cupboards, chest of drawers, round table, couches, pictures in frames, clock pier tables, clothes presses, &c.
A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, consisting of shirtings, long cloths, madapollams, T cloths, dhoties, scarfs, &c.

AUCTION SALE of CLAIMS
Of The Bombay City Bank Limited, in Liquidation.
Notice is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the 23rd day of March, 1870, at 2 P. M., the following Claims of this Bank, will be sold by public auction, at Messrs Dinshaw Hormusjee and Company's auction rooms, No. 12 Apollo Street, either together or separately as the Liquidators shall prior to the commencement of the sale determine and on condition to be then and there declared.
Under Private Trust.
Claim on the Estate of Macindoo, Rogers and Co
Ditto ditto of B H Cama
Ditto ditto of B F Cama Sons and Co
Ditto ditto of Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownugree
Under Act 28 of 1865.
Claims on the Estate of Bharmull Purbut and Co
Ditto ditto of Premchund Roychund
Ditto ditto of Atmaram Mahadowjee
Ditto ditto of Jumnadass Doolubdass
Unsettled Claims
Claim on Dr. Charles Johnson
Ditto Decre Trevor Roper
Ditto Wilson and Stevens
Ditto Ramchunder Mussoba
Ditto Goruckram Brizlall
Ditto Major F L Ross
Ditto Burjorjee Sorabjee Setna
Ditto Brizlall Jaitroop
Ditto Nusserwanjee Cursetjee Kharas
Ditto T C Hayllar
Ditto H Whatley
Ditto Burjorjee Sorabjee Kharas
Ditto Henry Morriss
Ditto C F Heycock (dead)
Claims on the following Estates in London.
Admitted Claims.
Claim on the estate of Dadabhoy Nowrojee and Co
Ditto Ditto of Holland Thompson and Co
Claim in course of admission, but for which the Liquidators could not vouch safe, as an admitted claim
Claim on the Estate of B F Cama and Co., London
Also the following Claims of the Calcutta Branch
Claim on the Estate of Mortimer and Black
Ditto ditto of the late W Finlayson
Ditto ditto of Goculdass Soonderjee
Ditto ditto of John Bischoff
Ditto ditto of Hajee Jaffer Moosa
Ditto ditto of J M Alexander
Ditto ditto of Captain W Smith with certain share held as security, which cannot at present, be realised
Also a piece of salt batty ground situated in the District of Mahim, between Mahim and Worlee Road, measuring about 8,000 square yards on account of Hurrichund Wittoba and Ballajee Canoba as mortgagors.
Further particulars and conditions of sale including full particulars of the several claims to be sold, comprising therein a statement of dividends received and expected to be received may be obtained at the office of the Liquidators on the Top Floor of the Old Commissariat Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, between the hour of 11 A.M., and 4 P.M., on every day except Sundays until the day of sale.
Dated this 2nd day of March 1870.
B. R. MODY,
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, } Liquidators Bombay City Bank Limited.
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY,

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.
A few cases of kerosine oil, price moderate
Madeira in cases.
Cases of Castiion brandy.
English white towels of sizes.
Few barrels of T beer in quarts and pints.
Few dozen best sherry in quarts.
One splendid fashionable dress coach by the famous coachbuilders Messrs. Silk and Son's, of Long Acre, London, for 2 or 4 horses, will make a splendid State-carriage for a Native Rajah
For particulars apply to the undersigned
DINSHAW, HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 10th March, 1870.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK, and Co., MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.